

LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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**Periodicals covered by Library Science Abstracts and any
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Abgila
 Actes du Comité International des Bibliothèques (Actes du Com. Int.)
 Adult Education (Adult Educ.)
 American Council of Learned Societies Newsletter (A.C.L.S. Newsl.)
 American Documentation (Amer. Doc.)
 American Journal of Public Health (Amer. J. of P.H.)
 A.L.A. Bulletin (A.L.A. Bull.)
 American Printer (Amer. Pr.)
 Apicultural Abstracts
 Architect and Building News (Architect)
 Architectural Record (Arch. Rec.)
 Architectural Review (Arch. Rev.)
 Archives
 Aslib Proceedings (Aslib Proc.)
 Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios Archiveros y Arquelogos Boletin
 Author
 La Bibliofilia
 Bibliographical Society Transactions. The Library. (Library)
 Bibliotekarz
 Bibliotheekgids
 Bibliotheekleven
 Bodleian Library Record (Bodl. Lib. Rec.)
 Book Handbook (Bk. Handbk.)
 Book Trolley
 Bookbinding and Book Production (Bkb. and Bk. Prod.)
 Books
 Books Abroad
 Bowater Papers
 British Medical Journal (Brit. Med J.)
 British Printer (Brit. Pr.)
 Buch und Bucherei (B. u. B.)
 Bücherei und Bildung (B. u. Bild.)
 Builder
 Bulletin of the World Health Organization (Bull. W.H.O.)
 Canadian Library Association Bulletin (Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.)
 Caxton Magazine (Caxton Mag.)
 Chemical and Engineering News (Chem. and Eng. News)
 College and Research Libraries (Coll. and Res. Libs.)
 Electrical Review (Electr. Rev.)
 English
 English Historical Review (Engl. Hist. Rev.)
 Film User
 Fundamental Education Abstracts (Fund. Educ. Abs.)
 Further Education (Further Educ.)
 Harvard Library Bulletin (Harvard Lib. Bull.)
 Indian Librarian (Ind. Lib.)
 Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (Industr. Eng. Ch.)
 Industrial Chemist (Industr. Ch.)
 Information
 International Bulletin for the Printing and Allied Trades (Int. Bull.)
 Irish Library Bulletin (Irish Lib. Bull.)
 John Rylands Library Bulletin (J. Rylands Lib. Bull.)
 Journal of Documentation (J. of Doc.)
 Journal of Education (J. of Educ.)
 Junior Bookshelf (J. Bookshelf)

Librarian

Library Assistant (Lib. Asst.)
Library Association Record (Lib. Assn. Rec.)
Library Journal (Lib. J.)
Library of Congress Information Bulletin (Lib. of C. Inf. Bull.)
Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions (Lib. of C. Q. J.)
Library Quarterly (Lib. Q.)
Library Review (Lib. Rev.)
Library World (Lib. World)
Manchester Review (Manch. Rev.)
Metal Progress. (Met. Prog.)
Microcard Bulletin (Microcard Bull.)
Modern Lithographer and Offset Printer (Mod. Lith. Off. Pr.)
Nachrichten der Vereinigung Schweizer Bibliothekare (Nach. d. V. Sch. B.)
Nachrichten für Wissenschaftliche Bibliotheken (Nach. f. Wissen. Bib.)
New Zealand Libraries (N.Z. Libs.)
North-Western Newsletter (N.W. Newsl.)
Nursing Times
Ontario Library Review (Ont. Lib. Rev.)
Paper and Print
Paper-Maker and British Paper Trade Journal (Paper-Maker)
The Paper Market
Printing Abstracts
Printing Magazine (Print. Mag.)
Printing Review (Print. Rev.)
Public Libraries (Publ. Libs.)
Review of Documentation (Rev. of Doc.)
Review of English Studies (Rev. of Engl. Stud.)
School Librarian (Sch. Lib.)
School Library Review (Sch. Lib. Rev.)
Signature
South African Libraries (S. Afr. Libs.)
South African Printer and Stationer (S. Afr. Pr.)
Special Libraries (Spec. Libs.)
State Librarian (State Lib.)
Stechert-Hafner Book News (Stech. Haf. Bk. News)
Studio
The Times Educational Supplement (T.E.S.)
The Times Literary Supplement (T.L.S.)
Unanswered Questions. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
(Unanswered Qu.)
UNESCO Bulletin for Libraries (UNESCO Bull.)
University of Illinois Library School. Occasional Papers. (Univ. of Ill. Occ.
Papers)
Wilson Library Bulletin (Wilson Lib. Bull.)
Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen (Z. f. B.)

PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

204

Library Ethics

Ram Labhaya

Abgila, June 1950, I : 6, B89—B90.

It is essential in these early stages of Indian professional librarianship to recognise a code of conduct. In his personal ethics, a librarian should exercise the qualities of patience, tact, self-control, courtesy and devotion to service. He should maintain cordial relations with the Committee and be above party. His relations with his staff should be happy : he should show integrity, impartiality and understanding, to encourage a good team spirit. The library clientele should be treated fairly and without favour. The library's reputation depends on the conduct of the Librarian and his staff.

205

Movements and Men of the Past in the Association

Ernest A. Savage

Lib. Assn. Rec., Sept. 1950, LII : 9, 321—9.

The author recalls personalities and events that have gradually shaped the Library Association from its early days of tension between 'learned' and 'municipal,' town and country, librarian and assistant, towards democratic union, the growth of 'sections' and the formulation of professional education. Sir John MacAlister, Sir John Ballinger and Duff Brown receive particular mention. Every library should have the kind of librarianship proper to it within the unified profession, more study and research should be devoted to higher and special librarianship and we should renew our faith in libraries as instruments of self-education.

206

The Last Twenty Years and the Association

James D. Stewart

Lib. Assn. Rec., Sept. 1950, LII : 9, 338, 343—5.

Two aspects of the work of the Library Association are considered, membership-guidance and direct Council action, including the 1936 Survey of Libraries, the McColvin Report of 1941, the financial position, the growth of professional training and professional status, the development of special types of library services and the Association's part in international librarianship.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

207

The Training of the Information Officer

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 93—7.

The Library Association Examinations, Entrance, Registration and Final, are considered with a view to their bearing on special librarianship. The special library candidates concerned are heads of information departments in large research or industrial organizations, librarians in such departments, entrants from school or elsewhere and intelligence officers or librarians in relatively small organizations. The examination syllabus is hard for the juniors because their formal training is remote from their daily experience. The intelligence officer of a small organization, usually a graduate, may have restricted accommodation and resources: he needs facilities for becoming proficient in library technique, classification, indexing, reproduction, punched cards, etc.

208

Education for Special Librarianship

Ruth S. Leonard.

Spec. Libs., May-June 1950, XLI : 5, 157—9, 183.

Courses should include an orientation to the structure, function and activities of the organisations served by special libraries and the study of administrative problems and of the methods used in meeting research and informational needs. Students in a general course may thus study a specialised field, and at the same time, gain perspective. An outline is given of the course provided at the School of Library Science, Simmons College. The College bases its programme on the need for fully trained special librarians and the desirability of providing courses to meet the individual needs of students.

209

Literaturgeschichtlicher Unterricht an Büchereischulen

[The teaching of literary history in library schools]

Kurt Richter

B. u. Bild., June/July 1950, II : 8, 604—5.

(In German schools this means the history of world literature). Two methods are possible, viz. grouping by language, romance, literature, slavic literature, etc., or by periods in world literature, showing national similarities and differences in each period. The Hamburg school follows the latter method. There follow hints on teaching methods.

W.B.

Das Wahlgebiet in der Ausbildung des Volksbibliothekars

[Specialisation in the education of the public library assistant]

Erika Landsberg

B. u. Bild., June/July 1950, II : 8, 585—8.

Tutors should encourage each of their students to choose a definite subject for specialisation, in addition to the general knowledge indispensable to every librarian. The special field must be a congenial one, for which the student feels genuine interest and enthusiasm, and also one in which his knowledge will be of real value to his public. Such specialisation will develop the young librarian's cultural life, his self-reliance and his usefulness in his profession.

W.B.

LIBRARY SERVICES : GENERAL SURVEYS

Der Bibliothekartag 1950 in Marburg-Lahn

Nach. f. Wissen. Bib., July/August 1950, Number 7/8, 97—121.

This number is devoted to a detailed report of the conference of librarians in Marburg-Lahn, May 30th—June 6th, which marked the jubilee of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare (Union of German Librarians), founded on June 7th, 1900. Subjects dealt with by the various speakers included : (1) The work of the Union during the last fifty years, with special reference to professional education, inter-library and international loans, the building up of stock, special collections, etc. (2) Efforts to repair war losses, especially in Hessen, and also in the provision of facilities for research. (3) The union catalogue of foreign literature in Göttingen. (4) Reports of two visits to American libraries. (5) The treasures of Mount Athos. (6) The place of music in scientific libraries : the science of music is as yet in its infancy and very little represented in general scientific libraries. The awkward size and format of musical works, problems of cataloguing, and difficulties of old notation, have contributed to isolate them in special music libraries and collections. Successful study of the bibliography of music demands international co-operation. (7) Practical problems involved in the printing and preservation of doctoral dissertations, the high costs of printing, microfilms, present-day problems with regard to bibliographies, etc., and the hope for a future union catalogue of all the rare bindings in Germany.

W.B.

The Librarian's Pilgrimage

Rev. Bartholomew Egan

Irish Lib. Bull., Sept.-Oct. 1950, XI, New Series, 149—152. Photos.

There are about three hundred libraries in Rome. Pope Nicholas V did much to increase the holdings of the Vatican Apostolic Library, which at his death in 1455 was the largest in Europe, containing 1,200 Latin and Greek codices, classical authors, etc. The Library now contains 700,000 printed works, more than 7,000 incunabula and 60,000 MSS, housed on fifteen miles of modern steel shelving. There are separate reading rooms for printed books and for MSS. Many religious houses and institutions have well-stocked libraries. The most important Roman library under State control is the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale Vittorio Emanuele II, founded largely from the suppression of the religious orders in 1873, and now a copyright library for Italian books containing 1,200,000 volumes, 1,800 incunabula and 5,400 MSS. The Biblioteca Angelica is one of Rome's most ancient public libraries, 1614, holding about 125,000 volumes. The Academy of Saint Cecilia, 1875, has an interesting library of about 125,000 works and 6,000 MSS. pertaining to music. The Institute of Agriculture has a modern library of some 300,000 volumes on agriculture and allied subjects. It has reference section and reading room. (Further details of book-stocks are given).

Libraries of the Soviet Union

C. W. Tolley

N.Z. Libs., April 1950, XII : 3, 49—56.

The Library of the Academy of Sciences was established in 1714, the University of Moscow Library in 1756, the Kazan University Library in 1814. During the last century, libraries developed, but under official surveillance. The Russian Society for the Study of Librarianship was founded in St. Petersburg in 1908 : it published *Bibliotekar* 1910—1915, sponsored the first all-Russian Library Congress in 1911, and attempted development in face of Tsarist opposition. In 1918, Lenin re-grouped the country's book resources, collecting together several million volumes from libraries of all kinds, for the use of the State. By 1940, library services totalled over 250,000, with stocks of over 500,000,000. Rural services were developed and used to improve education, farming methods, etc. In 1920, all libraries were brought under the control of the Commissariat of Education and after 1946, the legislation, policy and supervision of all libraries were transferred to Committees on Cul-

tural and Educational Institutions. A union catalogue of Russian books is in preparation. A scheme of inter-library loan serves serious students. The U.D.C. is used, but Soviet librarians find it unsatisfactory in social sciences and history. Library training is effected through library technicums and institutes. Close relationship exists between Soviet publishing-houses and libraries. Reading is controlled to conform with educational ideals: in other aspects, much of Russian librarianship is modelled on American practice.

214

Bibliotheekleven in Zuid-Afrika

[Library Life in South Africa]

A. Luuring

Bibliotheekleven, May 1950, XXXV: 5, 131—145.

The Public Library at Cape Town owes its origin to a tax in 1818 of one dollar on every vat of wine passing through Cape Town. At first, the library was a "free" government institution, but in 1880, it became a subscription library. By 1874, more libraries had been established and were partially subsidized. Little progress was made in legislation until the 1940's. In 1948, in Cape Province, a Library Act made provision for a "free" urban and rural library service. Modern library development dates from 1927—28, when the Carnegie Corporation subsidized libraries for non-Europeans and a grant was given to the State Library at Pretoria. The transfer of industries to South Africa during the war stimulated the growth of research libraries. The South African Library Association, formed in 1930, has seven divisions and is a member of IFLA. Professional education has developed. Detailed description is given of the copyright library and national reference library at Cape Town, the copyright State Library at Pretoria, centre of the inter-library loan service, the Johannesburg Public Library, with full services, branch libraries and travelling library services. Rural provision is expanding, children's libraries are organised in close co-operation with the schools. There are the University Libraries at Witwatersrand, Cape Town, Pretoria and other colleges, Government libraries, especially the Parliament Library at Cape Town: special libraries include music libraries, e.g. that of the College of Music at the University of Cape Town, the Central Library for the Blind at Grahamstown and a few industrial libraries. There are many libraries for non-Europeans, the largest being the Transvaal Carnegie Non-European Library at Pretoria.

C.C.B.

215

Asociacion Nacional de Bibliotecarios, Archiveros y Arqueologos Boletin, June 1950, I : 3.

[Report on the First Spanish National Conference of Librarians, Archivists and Archaeologists]

At the first Spanish national conference of librarians important conclusions were reached and more than two hundred resolutions passed concerning the freedom of the profession and its recognition as an educational body, professional examinations and status, the passing of a Public Library Act, the establishment of a National Copyright Library, the formation of an Assistants' Association and a general development of libraries of all kinds in Spain, based upon a stable economy, equipped to take a full share in the cultural life, in bibliographical enterprises and international librarianship.

A.M.W.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

216

Coupons, the New International Currency : 18 Months of UNESCO Book Coupon Scheme

Yvonne Tabbush

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., Appendix, 17 July 1950, 1-4.

It is eighteen months since UNESCO first launched its Book Coupon Scheme, designed to provide easier and cheaper access to foreign publications and particularly to enable soft currency areas to buy from hard currency markets. The success of the scheme and the measure in which it fills a real need can be judged by the results already achieved. To date, fifteen countries have joined and \$470,519 worth of book coupons have been issued. Payment for coupons sold amounts to \$151,160. Burma, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Persia, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa are mainly purchasers, although in the case of France and England they are also substantial vendors. The U.S.A., Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland are, at present, booksellers only. Negotiations are now on hand with the Library of Congress to use UNESCO Book Coupons for its purchases in France and India over an experimental period of several months. Later, on the basis of this experience, it is hoped to induce other American libraries to use book coupons for their purchases in order to increase the hard currency reserves of the scheme. As a result of its success, the Book Coupon Scheme was extended early this year to cover films and scientific material.

(Appended is a statistical table of the distribution of Book, Film and Scientific Equipment Coupons as of June 1, 1950).

217

Libraries in need

A. H. Emery and B. R. Stanerson

Chem. and Eng. News, 17 July 1950, XXVIII : 29, 2419.

An account of the UNESCO Scheme for supplying library materials to replace those lost during the war. It is addressed to members of the American Chemical Society, and contains detailed instructions for those who wish to contribute.

D.J.F.

218

Library Co-operation in Scotland

L. W. Sharp

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 81—5.

Mention is made of the various library co-operative measures, from early bibliographies to schemes of international scope. The Scottish Central Library, the counterpart of the N.C.L., was established by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, which, in 1947, set up an Advisory Committee to define its objects: to maintain a reservoir of books to supplement the resources of Scottish libraries, to act as a clearing-house for Scottish inter-library loans, to provide bibliographical information, to maintain a Union Catalogue, etc. The S.C.L. is to be transferred to Edinburgh, where it can expand into a public library lending service and a national bibliographic service. Other Scottish co-operative schemes are informal, and mostly in Edinburgh: consultation before buying expensive books, exchange of duplicates, the absorption of defunct libraries, etc. A committee is investigating the compilation of a Union List of Periodicals in Edinburgh, co-ordination of the buying of periodicals, photographic reproduction of articles, etc. Uniformity and standardisation can, however, be carried too far; common sense must be exercised as a control on mechanisation of knowledge.

219

The Scottish Central Library

M. C. Pottinger

Lib. World, July 1950, LIII : 601, 5—8.

S.C.L. for Students, now at Dunfermline, was established by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust in 1921 to provide a service similar to the N.C.L. in England, 1916, and the Irish C.L., 1923. Its functions are to supply required books from its own resources or to locate copies. Most loans are through municipal and county libraries and much work accrues from specialist and research organisations whose co-ordination in Scotland is poor. A Scottish Union

Catalogue is in progress, started in 1945 by the Regional Library Bureau, which is expected to merge with the S.C.L. One copy is at Dunfermline: N.C.L. has a master Union Catalogue. S.C.L. is now supported from public funds and a deficit grant from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust until Scottish libraries are able to help. A new governing body is to be set up, and the Library is to move to Edinburgh, possibly in 1951.

220

Inter-Library Co-operation : The Regional Library Bureau

Janetta G. Scurfield

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 77—80.

The scheme is an inter-library lending system on a nation-wide scale, covering all printed material of a specialist, rare or expensive nature. Seven hundred libraries of all kinds take part. The country is divided into ten Regions, each with a headquarters known as a Regional Library Bureau, which works in conjunction with the others and with the N.C.L., the focus of the whole system. Each Bureau has a Union Catalogue covering its own Region: the N.C.L. has a master Union Catalogue. Requests for books not obtainable within a Region are forwarded to the N.C.L. which provides them from its own library or from the most convenient source. Such a scheme presents almost unlimited resources of books for all readers.

221

Subject Specialization in the South Eastern Region

W. J. L. Hill

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1950, LII : 7, 229—230.

The 82 libraries comprising the South Eastern Regional Library System have attempted a limited subject specialisation scheme, designed to strengthen the book resources of the Region. An outline of the preparatory committee work is given. Subject groups have been allocated with reference to the size of library systems, costs, existing special collections, etc.

222

The Interchange of Technical Publications in Sheffield

J. P. Lamb

Aslib Proc., Feb. 1950, II : 1, 41—48.

The Organization for the Interchange of Technical Publications in Sheffield was established in 1933, based on the principles (1) agreement between the organizations to lend their books to one another, (2) a list of the available literature to be kept at a central

point, namely, the Science and Technology Department of the City Libraries. Details of procedure are explained. The Organization now has thirty members, comprising six Libraries and Societies and twenty-four firms. Issue figures are given, 1933—34 to 1947—48. The value of the scheme is shown by the use made of it : the Science and Technology Library service gains by the close contact with industry.

223

Research Library Acquisitions from Great Britain

Edwin E. Williams

Lib. Q., July 1950, XX : 3, 187—194.

The acquisition of English-language publications in the United States is affected by special factors. The Association of Research Libraries therefore made a separate study of acquisitions from Great Britain, when the possibility of extending the Farmington Plan to this country was considered. A sample list of 731 books within the categories covered by the Plan was checked. Results of the enquiry are tabulated, together with details of the checking procedure and comments on specific results.

224

Library Co-operation in Metropolitan New York : Report of work in progress

Morris A. Gelfand

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI : 3, Pt. I, 245—249.

Twenty-six librarians, representing different types of libraries, are considering the question of co-operation under four main heads : resources, readers, technical services and operations and physical problems. A sub-committee listed (1) co-operative measures possible within the existing framework : elimination of duplication of little-used materials, division of subject-fields with a view to coverage, re-examination and co-ordination of the provision for particular groups, co-ordination of present procedures, subject inventories, (2) measures involving new machinery : provision of additional reference libraries, deposit libraries, co-operative buying and cataloguing, union catalogues, disposal of duplicates, binding, photographic reproduction. Under further consideration are : division of subject fields, a deposit library, messenger service, improvement of library services in colleges and universities.

Research Data Pooled in Central Library

Arch. Rec., June 1950, 143—5. Illus.

Four plans and an illustration of the Midwest Interlibrary Centre, Chicago, designed to house special collections and research material from eleven universities and colleges in the Midwest Interlibrary Association. The first stack unit will house $2\frac{1}{4}$ million volumes in triple rows of double faced pivoted stacks (detailed plans shown), with 3' 4" aisles to facilitate truck passage. Further expansion will accommodate ten million volumes. Important features are carrels for visiting scholars, teletype service and truck transport for books from member universities. Items will usually be available within 24 hours.

L.E.D.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

See also Abstract No. 312

Le Centre de Documentation de la Chambre de Commerce Internationale

Elemer Boehm

Rev. of Doc., June 1950, XVII : 4, 94—6.

The International Chamber of Commerce (C.C.I.), founded to encourage international relations, is one of nine great private international organisations under Category A of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. C.C.I. has developed a Centre of Documentation to collect and make available the economic documentation in its field. The accent is on "making use of" rather than on conserving. Three distinct functions may be distinguished: acquisition and care of stock, library service and the preservation of documents, research and information. The library service comprises Book Documentation, Periodical Documentation, Press Cuttings Files, Duplicated documents of the United Nations. A classification scheme, evolved by the Centre, attempts to avoid over-elaboration and to facilitate reference. Detailed analysis of both books and periodicals is maintained on variously coloured cards. Monthly accessions lists of books are issued: an annual list of periodicals received is published, plus monthly supplements. There is a complete record available for all subjects, from up-to-date but ephemeral press-cuttings to books. The Information Service keeps information files on current subjects for circulation among other departments of the Secretariat, abstracts relevant documentation, undertakes research for the Secretariat, prepares reports, bibliographies, etc., maintains liaison with other international bodies and documentary services.

227

The Library of the House of Commons

H. S. Hyland

State Lib., Summer-Autumn 1950, II : 5—6.

The Library, formed in 1800, at first consisted only of Journals of the House and official papers. In 1818, in a room at the Palace of Westminster, the stock was implemented by books likely to be useful to Members, under the care of a librarian. Destruction by fire in 1834 led to the provision of improved accommodation in 1852, but within fifty years this proved inadequate : in 1945, a Select Committee enquired into the Library's requirements. The present organisation includes Parliamentary and Reference Divisions, a Research Department and a Statistical Section. The Parliamentary Division holds the main collection of books, official publications, etc., including the Deposited Papers. The Reference Division has available nearly 1,000 periodicals from 36 countries, of which 115 are bound, and 110 newspapers from 18 countries. All United Nations publications are filed.

228

The Library of Congress : a Sesquicentenary Review : the Development of the Collections

Dan Lacy

Lib. Q., July 1950, XX : 3, 157—179.

The article describes the forces that have formed the Library and continue to shape its growth, the character and significance of certain aspects of its scholarship and some of its potentialities and probable lines of future development. The "modern" phase began in 1864 with the appointment as Librarian of Ainsworth Rand Spofford, who brought about the passing of the three laws on which rests the library's greatness as a national library. Between 1897 and 1939, almost entirely under the Librarianship of Herbert Putnam, book coverage was improved, removal was made to the new building, staff, etc. increased. The printed cards system was initiated in 1901 : special divisions were created, e.g., the Law Library, the Divisions of MSS, Music, Prints, Maps and Charts, Documents, the Chinese Collection, Japanese Collection and the Rare Book Room. The relative strength of the Library's collections in 1940 is evaluated, with further details of other special collections. Archibald McLeish, Librarian, stated his aims in three "Canons of Selection" in his *Annual Report* for 1940 : the Library must acquire "promptly as published, every book and periodical that represents the product of research or that usefully depicts the condition,

expresses the thought or embodies the law of every people anywhere." Special attention has been given to documentation methods and documentary reproduction.

(Details are given on all aspects of the subject-coverage, bequests, foundations, the machinery for obtaining foreign material, etc. This is the first of two articles).

229

The Rare Books Collection Three Quarters of a Century Ago

David C. Mearns

Lib. of C. Inf. Bull., 28 August 1950, IX : 35, 2—6.

The basis of the present Library of Congress was Thomas Jefferson's collection, rich in classics, philosophy, history and literature. A detailed account follows of books acquired from prominent individuals and the outstanding treasures held by the Library, including the editio princeps of Aristotle.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

See also Abstracts Nos. 252, 297, 305

230

De Bibliothecharis der Veeartsenijkundige Hoogeschool

[The librarian of the Veterinary College] [Utrecht]

G. A. Evers

Bibliotheekleven, April 1950, XXXV : 4, 107—109.

The National Veterinary School had a library at its foundation in 1821. It was kept locked and various sets of rules were drawn up covering its use, which was at first confined to teachers. In 1828, a rule extended the use of the library to students, but not until the 1850's did a student gain entry and then only through a window! Books were still lying in heaps on the floor. 1876—1883 saw the compilation of an alphabetical catalogue and the books were arranged in seven subject divisions. In 1900, a new set of rules slightly relaxed the difficulties of entry, and in 1913, when the School became a College, a trained librarian was appointed—the appointment being confirmed in 1917! By 1918, good use was being made of a well-ordered library and reading rooms. Plans for a printed catalogue were in train when the College was made the sixth faculty of the National University, and the Library became administratively a department of the University Library!

C.C.B.

231

Le Biblioteche Pubbliche Universitarie e la Loro Autonomia

[Public University Libraries and their Autonomy] [Italy]

Tullia Gasparrini Leporace

Bibliofilia 1949, Ia, 98—103.

Public university libraries no longer adequately serve the specialised needs of the universities and should be treated like other public libraries. They are too general in scope to be useful to the various faculties, which need hundreds of new publications annually. Freed, however, from their obligations to the universities, these libraries could be of general service. Many faculty libraries are efficient, others are neglected and treated as private libraries by teaching staffs. They often compete wastefully within the same university. The situation has arisen because of a lack of trained staff, especially of cataloguers, and of professional chiefs. The libraries are usually under the control of a professor who is busy with other work. A graduate, with professional library qualifications and knowledge of languages should co-ordinate all faculty libraries. There should also be a committee in each university, composed of the Principal, Administrator, University Librarian and faculty librarians, to co-ordinate policy and arrange exchanges of material with other libraries and organizations.

F.S.

232

M.I.T. Opens New Library

Lib. J., August 1950, LXXV: 14, 1250—1256. Photos.

The Charles Hayden Memorial Library at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, built on an attractive design facing the Charles River, houses one of the largest collections of science and engineering in the country. Large windows, space and colour characterize the building. It provides (1) training for the undergraduate and scholar in science and engineering, (2) a research and teaching centre for students in social science and the humanities, (3) extra-mural activities in non-scientific fields for all M.I.T. students and faculty members, (4) facilities for scientific aids to learning. There is a separate English and History Library, a Library of Recreational Reading and a Music Lounge.

(Detailed description of the building is given, with photographs).

233

The Fondren Library, the Rice Institute, Houston, Texas

Arch. Rec., June 1950, 138—142.

Plans and photographs of the exterior and the public rooms.

L.E.D.

234

Codifying College Library Policy

Martha Briggs

Univ. of Ill. Occ. Papers, Sept. 1950, No. 14.

A questionnaire was circulated in 1948 among 214 colleges and institutions in the United States, to determine the relation of college libraries to their institutions, with the aim of compiling a code of government. Questions were in six groups: (1) college government and the library, (2) physical aspects of the library, (3) personnel, (4) administration, finance and policy, (5) committee, (6) codes for government. 60% of the questionnaires were returned: the results are tabulated and analysed.

235

Cleveland's Academic World

George F. Strong

Lib. J., July 1950, LXXV: 13, 1109—1112. Illus.

Brief descriptions are given of the resources of college, special and private collections in the City of Cleveland.

236

Library Building Construction among Colleges and Universities, 1950

Robert H. Muller

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI: 3, Pt. I, 259—261.

In response to enquiries, it is planned to publish data, gathered by questionnaires, concerning college and university library buildings under construction at the end of 1949: this article is the first instalment. Information will subsequently be published on (1) library buildings completed 1929—1949 and (2) institutions that expect to construct new library buildings in the near future. This information should be useful to librarians, architects and college authorities. Statistics are tabulated under the following heads: Minimum number of volumes planned for: Minimum number of seats provided: Estimated cost in dollars (including equipment): Enrolment Fall, 1948: Total number of volumes in library system: Number of volumes in old main building, December 1948: Notes. Variations in the relation between seating accommodation and enrolment may be accounted for by the existence of departmental libraries. Anticipation of the establishment of central storage libraries, e.g. the Midwest Inter-Library Center, (See Abstract No. 92) may be influencing the size of book storage facilities in some library plans.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

See also Abstracts Nos. 207, 208.

237

The Problems of the Technical Society Library

P. W. Thomas

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 91—2.

Finance, which is limited by members' subscriptions, and time are the fundamental problems. Adequate stock, to cope with the information work of the library, and the appointment of qualified staff and linguists are practically impossible if expenditure is limited. Co-operation between libraries is particularly desirable in the field of technology.

238

A Realistic Approach to Special Librarianship

Samuel Sass

Spec. Libs., May-June 1950, XLI : 5, 160—161, 194—5.

The respective functions of the special library and of the special librarian should be differentiated, e.g. translating and abstracting should not be part of the librarian's duties, unless the librarian is himself a specialist in a certain subject. He should be an expert in the sources of information, be able to provide both factual and bibliographical information as required. The emphasis must be on bibliography and subject reference work. He must be able to build up and administer a collection adequate to the organisation's needs, should have studied the relations between librarian and library clientele and be familiar with the basic concepts in his subject, but not necessarily an expert. A working knowledge of French and German is essential.

239

De Zeitschriftenkontrolle

[Care of Periodicals]

Erika Jenny

Nach. d. V. Sch. B., 1950, No. 4, 93—7.

Periodicals are becoming ever more important to the exchange of ideas, and industrial libraries with only small book-stocks usually have a good coverage of scientific and technical journals. Care of periodicals is the most important task of the special librarian. A special index, with coloured signals, is described: it ensures quick and regular circulation of periodicals and is adaptable to a collection of any size.

U.W.

240

Technical Libraries

H. Thompson

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1950, LII : 8, 281—284.

Book supply policy for a technical library is discussed, based upon experience in Lancashire County in the particular needs of the clientele and the means of supplying them, including the provision of technical periodicals.

241

The Special Collection : Some Present-day Problems

Waveney R. N. Payne

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1950, LII : 7, 231—2.

The Shakespeare Memorial Library, Birmingham, 1864, a department of the Birmingham Reference Library, has a collection of over 33,000 volumes, with translations of Shakespeare in sixty-three languages. Acquisition of foreign material is at present difficult. British Council representatives in many countries have provided bibliographies, booklists, gifts and other practical assistance.

(Details of the collection and of recent foreign acquisitions are given).

242

The Professional Societies' Contribution : The Library of the North East Coast Institution

T. S. Nicol

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 71—5.

The Institution was founded primarily for the advancement of the sciences of engineering and shipbuilding. The collection, about 5,000 volumes, mainly on open access, covers shipbuilding, naval architecture, metallurgy, aeronautics and engineering [excluding mining]. 155 journals are received and filed for varying periods: reports, papers and specifications amount to several hundred separate publications. A Classified Index to the contents of periodicals is published seven times a year and issued to members. A double classification is used: a broad system of headings and sub-headings for the convenience of members, and the U.D.C. system for the compilation of a cumulative card index of the entries. A list is given of abstracting services available in the library. Though primarily for the use of members, the library is a potential information service to the industries of the north-east coast.

Problems of an Industrial Librarian

D. G. Brown

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 87—90.

Most problems arise in the adaptation of library procedure to the needs of an industrial staff, which must be considered when the library is first set up, and in dealing with the special activities of the firm. The Ardeer factory library, 1910, covering the chemistry and technology of explosives, issues a weekly bulletin of accessions. Routine circulation of documents is discouraged: they should be located in the library and consulted there. The Central Information Index, maintained since 1911 on the Kaiser system, contains about 800,000 items. Its scope has been carefully defined, and subjects once taken into it are indexed completely. Since the interests of the Research Department change, the scope of the index is reviewed quinquennially, and the cabinets are arranged in blocks representing five years' accumulation of cards. Unpublished material comprises manufacturing and analytical methods, research reports, confidential reports, brochures, catalogues, etc. The recording of experimental work needs full and exact descriptive methods; technical jargon must be shaped to a uniform style, both for comprehension by other workers and for printing. The library staff should be integrated, and keep a constant interest in current work.

The Hulton Picture Post Library

C. H. Gibbs-Smith

J. of Doc., March 1950, VI : 1, 12—24. Illus.

The Library is a separate department of the Hulton enterprise and serves all its papers equally, in addition to being available for general use by the British Press and publishers. It is one of the greatest libraries of pictorial documentation in the world, with an expanding collection of over four million items. Collections include the original Picture Post Library, the Rischgitz, the Henry Guttmann, the Edward Gooch, the Dr. Otto Herschan, the Herbert Felton, the W. and D. Downey Collections and the General Photographic Agency. The bulk of the material, each in manilla folders, is housed in vertical steel filing cabinets: larger items are in three-drawer metal cabinets and map drawers. The classification was evolved after careful study of the library use. Basic divisions are Portraits, Topography, Historical, Modern, Books. The Historical and Modern divisions are further divided under some 135 Main Headings, bearing a three-letter code. A list of Main Headings is given and examples of sub-divisions of the Main Headings COA—Coal, JUV—Juvenile, LAW—Law, Crime and Punishment. Working indexes include Aerial views, Castles, Peers in robes, Scientists, Windmills, etc.

245

Operating an L.E.A. Film Library

P. Wilson

Film User, May 1950, IV : 43, 282—284. Photos.

In 1947, a Visual and Aural Aids Section was established, to which, in 1948, the Manchester Education Committee's library of films was transferred, methods of storage and distribution were revised and a maintenance service and postal service inaugurated. Metal racks were designed to store the films in tins, each rack having accommodation for 192 400-ft. reels, 43 800-ft. reels and 43 1,600-ft. reels. (A photograph is shown). Each slot in the rack bears a number, under which the film is quoted in the catalogue. Loans are usually made from Monday to Friday : with each film is sent a hints card, giving advice on common projection troubles, a record card and teaching notes. Loan of films and equipment is made only to schools with at least one registered operator on the staff. Additions are made to the library from the recommendations of "film appraisal committees."

(Details of records and indexes are given.)

246

"C.F.L." in its new home

Film User, Sept. 1950, IV : 47, 524—5. Photos.

The Central Film Library has moved from South Kensington into new premises in Bromyard Avenue, Acton. The new Library, carefully planned, is prepared to send out 20,000 reels a month. All prints are stored on well-spaced shelving in one room : programmes may be wheeled from the shelves to the packing department, thence to a loading bay to await the G.P.O. vans. Returning films go from the vans to another room for counting, thence to the re-winding and inspection room, finally to the shelves. Adjoining C.F.L. is the C.O.I. maintenance depot, where machines are regularly checked and films are examined for print and sound quality.

(Photographs are shown of the old and new libraries).

247

Books for the Blind

Book Trolley, Spring 1950, VI : 1, 19—24.

The stock of the National Library for the Blind, 1882, has increased from about forty to 205,851 volumes at the Westminster headquarters, and 78,070 volumes at the Manchester branch. The Library now sends books on loan to all parts of the world : 150 public libraries, schools and institutions are supplied regularly. In addition to purchasing all the books printed for the blind, between 200 and 300 voluntary writers, trained by the Library, transcribe books

from print into embossed type : by this means, 2,042 volumes were made available to blind readers during 1949. Most of the books are in Braille, but some are provided in the larger Moon type. Great attention is given to beginners in Braille. "Gift" books are sent in special cases, to blind readers who because of age or infirmity do not want regular consignments. Included is a copy of the first letter sent out from the Library to would-be readers, giving details of the routine service.

248

A Professional Library for Public Health Nurses

Mary Witting

Nursing Times, 29 July 1950, XLVI: 30, 781—2.

Since July, 1948, the administration of the health services in Cornwall has been decentralised. There are now seven Health Areas, where informal monthly meetings are held, at which problems and ideas are discussed and books are available for borrowing. The Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee has built up a reference library at the County Nursing Office. Bookcase, wooden boxes, filing equipment, etc. were obtained at a cost of £45. As the collection will always be a small one, it is not sub-divided. An alphabetical record is kept on cards, giving essential details. All members are kept informed of new additions and may borrow by post. Collections of books are sent in waterproof wooden boxes, to the Areas, where members may borrow as many books as they wish at the monthly meetings. The stock, of 340 books, includes textbooks on medicine, surgery, nursing, midwifery, nutrition, etc., biographies of prominent personalities in these subjects, published Reports and research.

249

A Departmental Library System : The New Zealand Department of Scientific and Industrial Research

E. H. Leatham

Information, Autumn 1950, III: 2, 4—7.

The Department, set up in 1926, covers the fields of plant industry, chemistry, geology, physics and engineering : a general service is given also to industry. A network of laboratories, research stations and field offices must be supplied with information. The Head Office Library is part of the Information Bureau, which is in three main sections : the Publications Section, responsible for the

New Zealand Journal of Science and Technology and other publications, the Public Relations section and the Information section. Photocopy and translation services are available. The Library acts as the bibliographical centre of the Department: it houses a union catalogue and does all book ordering, through the National Library Service, classification and cataloguing. The reference collection is especially strong on bibliographical aids, subject bibliographies and works on the organisation and value of science and research. A monthly classified accessions list is circulated. About 450 periodicals are currently received and circulated to Branches: they are scanned, translated if necessary and indexed. The functions of the Branch Libraries are similar to those of Head Office. A Subject Index, under the U.D.C., of all the bulletins and reports in the Library is in progress.

INFORMATION SERVICES

See also Abstract No. 242

250

Intelligence—Some Fundamental Principles

V. E. Parke

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 51—5.

An intelligence section can be small or large, provided it comprehends the processes, needs, etc. of the institution, collects all information bearing upon them and brings it to the notice of interested persons. Some technical knowledge and experience are essential. Details are given of the information work involved in a large-scale organisation, that of the Billingham heavy chemicals factory. (40,000 private reports etc., about 20,000 books and pamphlets, 400 periodicals: weekly bulletin, translation service, etc.) Costs of an intelligence section vary: its value lies in the provision of help in difficulties, in planning and in a more knowledgeable attitude to the job. The mechanical processes of buying, cataloguing, indexing, shelving, filing, etc. must be learned. Successful intelligence work depends on close collaboration between the three authorities involved: the head of the institution should support the section: the section itself must be orderly, quiet, business-like, friendly, knowledgeable and must anticipate demands: the clientele must learn to co-operate. A staff team must be built up from the persons available, specialising wherever possible. A flair for intelligence work is the vital qualification.

251

Industrial, Technical and Commercial Information : the Contribution of the Public Library

E. Austin Hinton

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 57—66.

Even within the fields of applied science, technology and commerce, the public library clientele ranges from student to research worker. Many public libraries, Newcastle, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Sheffield, etc. make special provision for technical books and issue reading lists, etc. on technical subjects. Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield provide separate commercial and technical departments, allowing for the necessary equipment and specialisation by the staff. The technical work of Newcastle Central Library, typical of that in other large library systems, is described. Technical material comprises standard reference works, bibliographies and indexes, periodicals, pamphlets, publications of Government Departments, research institutions and industrial and technological associations, house organs, trade catalogues, Specifications, statistics, indexes of current information, etc.

252

Information Service : the Contribution of the University

R. O. MacKenna

Aslib Proc., May 1950, II : 2, 67—70.

A university library caters for two main types of readers, engaged either in fundamental research or in disseminating knowledge, each needing a different service. Again, the subject coverage is wide. Thus the range of the bookstock precludes any complete analysis of individual items : indexing and abstracting are neither possible nor essential. Cataloguing and shelf-classification locate required books, published bibliographies, catalogues, abstracts and indexes provide means of finding other allied sources : trained staff assist as required. The contributions of university libraries to industrial information services are therefore collections of scientific and technical periodicals, standard monographs and published keys to literature, the services of a trained library staff, translation services and a technical advisory service by the teaching staff.

PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES

See also Abstracts Nos. 222, 290

253

Public Libraries 1850—1950

W. A. Munford

Lib. Assn. Rec., Sept. 1950, LII : 9, 311—321.

A detailed account of the development of the Public Library movement, from the events immediately preceding the Public Libraries Act of 1850 and the influence of Edward Edwards and William Ewart, to the international library network of to-day, the benefactions of Passmore Edwards and Andrew Carnegie, the achievements of the Library Association in professional education, etc.

254

An Ancient Public Library

T.L.S., 18 August, 1950, 524.

The Old Town Library at Ipswich, 1612, was assembled largely through gifts and bequests from local inhabitants, chiefly merchants and traders. William Smart, a wealthy draper, Alderman and a prominent citizen, gave the initial collection of books, later a room was found for them, and from an early date, freemen of the town seem to have had access to them. A valuable manuscript catalogue of 1615, on leaves of vellum in a fine roll-stamped calf binding, lists accessions to the library together with the names of donors : acquisitions, though predominantly theological, covered a wide range of subjects, including many valuable MSS and about eighty volumes of English books printed before 1640. Many recorded volumes are missing : not until mid-eighteenth century were library regulations drawn up. Norwich and Ipswich, having already a tradition of public lending service, were among the earliest to avail themselves of the powers given by the Public Libraries Act of 1850. The Ipswich Old Town Library is now housed with the new Public Library.

(Details are given of the outstanding books in the Old Town Library).

255

Public Libraries To-day

L. R. McColvin

Lib. Assn. Rec., Sept. 1950, LII : 9, 330—337.

With five exceptions, there is now complete library coverage in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Comparative statistics and information are given of the variations in existing library services, from the points of view of finance, staffing, professional education, book provision, information and reference service.

256

The Central Library, Baroda

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 14.

The Library, established in 1911 by the Government of Baroda State, has Reference, Lending, Mahila and Children's Sections and a Reading Room, quick reference collections, local and foreign periodicals, rare Persian MSS and some rare editions of Shakespeare.

257

The Jamshedji Nusserwanji Petit Public Library, Bombay

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 13—14.

The Library was built and has been maintained by the bequests of the Petit family. The General Reading Room is about 140' by 50', with seating accommodation for nearly three hundred. Average daily attendance is over 1,500, over 2,800 on Saturdays. The Reading Room is open every day of the year from 7 a.m. to 8.30 p.m. The Lending Section and Study Room are open from 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. except on Sundays and holidays. Printed catalogues are maintained, and current manuscript catalogues of subjects and authors.

258

The National [Formerly Imperial] Library, Calcutta

Y. M. Mulla

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 11—12.

The Calcutta Public Library, first established during 1833—1848, thereafter declined because of public apathy, until, towards the beginning of this century, Lord Curzon brought about its acquisition by the Government of India and the amalgamation of its bookstock with that of several valuable departmental libraries in Calcutta. The library premises have been several times changed and the Lending Sections are again about to be removed, for want of space. The Library has two special collections, the Buhar Library, a collection of 950 Arabic and Persian MSS and about 1,500 printed books in Arabic, Persian and Urdu, and the Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyay Collection of about 80,000 volumes on many subjects. The British Museum classification is used. The Library at present contains 1,540 MSS and 530,558 printed books.

259

The Indore General Library, Indore

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 14—15.

The Library, founded in 1854, is centrally situated in the City. There are also six free circulating libraries for women. Bookstock totals some 23,000 volumes, including 7,500 in English, 7,000 in Hindi, 7,000 in Marathi and the rest in Gujrati, Bengali, Sanskrit, Urdu, etc.

260

The Public Library, Jaipur

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 14.

The Library, founded in 1866, contains 455 MSS and 38,610 printed books (33,406 Adult, 5,204 Junior). The classification used is the Dewey Decimal and the catalogue is on cards.

261

Public Libraries in Bombay

T. D. Waknis

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 1—4.

In 1946, the Government of Bombay created a department of libraries with a view to making library services available to the whole population. Twenty district libraries have been aided by Government recognition and grant on condition that their resources are made free for public use, the grant being one half of the total expenditure. The Government believe that libraries will flourish better if the people help to finance them. There are 127 taluka town libraries, financed on similar lines. Periodicals and newspapers are much used and most libraries have some provision for serious study and quick reference work. Efforts are being made to encourage the reading habit and to make libraries a powerful instrument of education. Baroda is experimenting with libraries in close proximity to primary schools. Libraries are not yet established in the villages, but some form of library service is available in most cases. Copyright libraries have been established at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar for material printed in their regional languages, and at the Central Library in Bombay for other publications.

Nowy gmach Biblioteki Publicznej w Łodzi

[New Building of the Central Public Library in Łódź, Poland]

J. Augustyniak

Bibliotekarz, March-April 1950, XVII: 3-4, 53-57.

On the 6th November, 1949, the opening ceremony was held at Łódź Public Library, when the building, of which the foundations were laid in 1936, was finally ready for use by readers. The library has accommodation for about 300,000 volumes, and 100 readers at a time can use the two reading rooms. There is also a spacious exhibition and lecture room with 100 seats. The building seems to be a successful combination of modern trends in architecture and library function. Special attention was paid to the problems of the easy access of the public to the lending rooms, and to sound insulation all over the building.

M.L.D.

Biblioteka im. Lenina w Moskwie

[The Lenin Library in Moscow]

M. Popowska

Bibliotekarz, March-April 1950, XVII: 3-4, 49-53.

The Library, housed in the centre of Moscow, has been recently enlarged by the addition of new reading rooms and an 18-storey storage tower. There are 1,200 seats in the reading rooms and the Library is open to readers from 9 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. (sic). The collections of the Library amount to twelve million, what can only be called "items,"—because further sub-divisions show that there are about six million "books" and about six million issues of periodicals. It seems that monthlies are counted as twelve "items" per annum, dailies as 365 per annum, etc., and this method of statistics explains the rather high figure. There are also one million volumes in the reserve stock, 1,200,000 duplicate volumes, etc. The Library staff amounts to 1,101 qualified librarians and 269 members of the administrative sections.

M.L.D.

259

The Indore General Library, Indore

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 14—15.

The Library, founded in 1854, is centrally situated in the City. There are also six free circulating libraries for women. Bookstock totals some 23,000 volumes, including 7,500 in English, 7,000 in Hindi, 7,000 in Marathi and the rest in Gujrati, Bengali, Sanskrit, Urdu, etc.

260

The Public Library, Jaipur

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 14.

The Library, founded in 1866, contains 455 MSS and 38,610 printed books (33,406 Adult, 5,204 Junior). The classification used is the Dewey Decimal and the catalogue is on cards.

261

Public Libraries in Bombay

T. D. Waknis

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V : 1, 1—4.

In 1946, the Government of Bombay created a department of libraries with a view to making library services available to the whole population. Twenty district libraries have been aided by Government recognition and grant on condition that their resources are made free for public use, the grant being one half of the total expenditure. The Government believe that libraries will flourish better if the people help to finance them. There are 127 taluka town libraries, financed on similar lines. Periodicals and newspapers are much used and most libraries have some provision for serious study and quick reference work. Efforts are being made to encourage the reading habit and to make libraries a powerful instrument of education. Baroda is experimenting with libraries in close proximity to primary schools. Libraries are not yet established in the villages, but some form of library service is available in most cases. Copyright libraries have been established at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar for material printed in their regional languages, and at the Central Library in Bombay for other publications.

Nowy gmach Biblioteki Publicznej w Lodzi

[New Building of the Central Public Library in Lodz, Poland]

J. Augustyniak

Bibliotekarz, March-April 1950, XVII: 3-4, 53-57.

On the 6th November, 1949, the opening ceremony was held at Lodz Public Library, when the building, of which the foundations were laid in 1936, was finally ready for use by readers. The library has accommodation for about 300,000 volumes, and 100 readers at a time can use the two reading rooms. There is also a spacious exhibition and lecture room with 100 seats. The building seems to be a successful combination of modern trends in architecture and library function. Special attention was paid to the problems of the easy access of the public to the lending rooms, and to sound insulation all over the building.

M.L.D.

Biblioteka im.Lenina w Moskwie

[The Lenin Library in Moscow]

M. Popowska

Bibliotekarz, March-April 1950, XVII: 3-4, 49-53.

The Library, housed in the centre of Moscow, has been recently enlarged by the addition of new reading rooms and an 18-storey storage tower. There are 1,200 seats in the reading rooms and the Library is open to readers from 9 a.m. to 11.45 p.m. (sic). The collections of the Library amount to twelve million, what can only be called "items,"—because further sub-divisions show that there are about six million "books" and about six million issues of periodicals. It seems that monthlies are counted as twelve "items" per annum, dailies as 365 per annum, etc., and this method of statistics explains the rather high figure. There are also one million volumes in the reserve stock, 1,200,000 duplicate volumes, etc. The Library staff amounts to 1,101 qualified librarians and 269 members of the administrative sections.

M.L.D.

264

Rola bibliotek w planie 6-letnim

[Six Years' Plan for the Polish Libraries]

Z. Kempka

Bibliotekarz, March-April 1950, XVII: 3-4, 33-40.

The rôle of Polish libraries in "building the socialist foundations" of the state is discussed. "The libraries are to collaborate in the efforts for creating a new type of man, the builder of a socialist state." The author states that, so far, Polish libraries have failed to contribute sufficiently to these aims, mainly owing to serious errors made in the selection of librarians for key-positions, and lack of new ideology in the training of candidates for the library profession. He blames the pre-war librarians, still working in Poland, for lack of ideology, formalistic and technical approach to their work and only superficial knowledge of marxist philosophy and its practical applications. The staffs of libraries should be purged of all elements hostile to the marxist ideology: new candidates for the library profession should be chosen mostly from the working classes and peasants. Training of new librarians should be based on Soviet methods.

M.L.D.

265

Auckland's Mobile Library Service

R. Duthie

N.Z. Libs., May 1950, XIII: 4, 78-83. Photos.

Trailer plans were adapted to suit a Bedford 'bus chassis with 14' 6" wheelbase. Overall length is 24' 4", width 7' 8", height 8' 8". Fixed wooden shelving, 16' 9" long, 7' 1" wide, 5' 4" high, provides for 1,500 to 1,600 books of different sizes. A 10 degree tilt to the shelves keeps them in place. Periodical racks, a quick reference section, librarian's desk and cupboards are provided. Ventilation is by louvre ventilators, two sliding doors, a window and two fans. A perspex roof gives natural lighting. Two roller blinds can be drawn if necessary. Eight terraced lights can be run from batteries carried in the van. Interior fittings are of light-coloured tawa; the outside is in light grey, with the City's coat of arms in full colour and lettering in maroon. A catalogue lists the complete stock of about 6,500 volumes. The library shares in centralized cataloguing, internal request service and inter-availability of readers' tickets, etc. The present schedule provides for four days on the road, returning each night to headquarters, and one day free for servicing and other routine.

(Photographs of exterior and interior are shown).

PUBLIC LIBRARY POLICY AND PRACTICE

See also Abstracts Nos. 210, 251, 283, 291—4, 323, 364

266

The Public Library

T.L.S., 25 August 1950, xxxix.

Some of the larger cities, some of the counties and other individual systems are now providing good services, lending, reference, information, etc., but there are no uniform standards. The N.C.L. is a fine scheme of co-operation. There are sound arguments in favour of financial assistance from the State, to aid development in less wealthy districts and to give further support to the nationally important reference libraries, e.g. Birmingham, Liverpool and Glasgow: the freedom of the service must, however, be maintained. The relationship between education authorities and libraries must be clarified: education committees have neither time nor knowledge to handle the specialised work of library provision. Since the war, the L.A., in conjunction with the British Museum and other bodies, has established the *British National Bibliography* and extended facilities for full-time training in librarianship. The standard of L.A. examinations has improved and the practice of appointing trained graduates in non-academic libraries is increasing. Costs have risen. Economy cannot be effected with impunity in salaries, buildings, binding, maintenance or general book funds. Less might, however, be spent on books of little significance.

267

Modern Public Librarianship

Leon Carnovsky

Ind. Lib., June 1950, V: 1, 4—6.

Many joint-stock, semi-public libraries, notably the Benjamin Franklin subscription library, 1731, were the precursors of the present-day public library in America. Free education, with the subsequent creation of a reading public, was one force behind the development of libraries: others, basically the same to-day, were the desire to supplement the work of the schools, to help workers to improve themselves, to provide a counter-attraction to vice, to make for peaceful and orderly social changes through democratic processes, to help individuals to develop intellectually and culturally as free men. Public libraries aim to promote enlightened citizenship, to encourage children and adults to carry on their education continuously, to serve as the community's centre for reliable information, to provide recreation through reading, to preserve and make available cultural material. It is a free institution for free men.

268

The Public Library : its place in education

Robert M. Hutchins

Lib. Q., July 1950, XX : 3, 180—186.

Mechanization, technological and medical progress, etc. have presented peculiar problems to present-day life: character and intelligence are now the only protection of a democratic people. Education must be universal, a training for citizenship and leisure. Only adult education can renew faith and purpose. A complete re-orientation of education is necessary, based on adult education, as in Denmark, to prepare the student to educate himself for the rest of his life. One way of doing this is the Great Books Programme. Assuming this argument, then the public library is the most important agency in education, free, universal, having the space, materials and atmosphere for adult education. The world "will be saved by the kind of education for adults that the public library is best equipped to give."

269

Annual Reports—are they read ?

S. H. Horrocks

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1950, LII : 7, 222—6.

Printed advertising material issued by public libraries includes Annual Reports, bulletins, lists of new books, special booklists, guides to the service, etc. The prospective readers of each, their aims, achievements and value as publicity material are considered.

270

Periodicals

R. L. Collison

Librarian, July 1950, XXXIX : 7, 167—170.

Back issues of unbound periodicals in library stocks are either sold, given away, disposed of as waste paper or issued. The Reference Group's *Union List of Periodicals* revealed many instances of incomplete files and too much duplication of the more usual items. Foreign periodicals are poorly represented in Britain. The value of serials in current research has been fully realised by special libraries, but their files cannot be available to the general reader. American libraries are better equipped and foreign and commonwealth libraries are making good use of the Aslib Document Reproduction facilities to obtain copies of articles. By co-operation within an area, a wide range of serials might be made available: a monthly publication, rather than the annual *L.A. Subject Index to Periodicals* would ensure a fuller use of periodical material.

271

A National Library Service : Voluntary or Compulsory ? The County Point of View

F. E. Cook

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1950, LII : 8, 260—268. Map.

The problem of a national library service is approached largely from the aspects of finance as it affects book stock and staff : statistics and factual data for the County of Lancashire are used as a basis for assessing the achievement of a hundred years of voluntary effort. A map shows the library coverage by County Boroughs, County District Councils Independent Library Authorities and County Library Authorities, and statistical tables give details of book expenditure per head of population in Lancashire 1948—49, the work of the North Western Bureau and staffing and salaries in the Non-County Boroughs.

272

Operational Transport in County Libraries

B. Oliph Smith

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1950, LII : 8, 268—275.

The uses and value of the main types of transport owned and operated by Library Authorities are reviewed : cars, delivery vans, exhibition vans, mobile branch libraries, travelling libraries, combinations, with suggestions for future developments.

273

Decentralization in County Library Administration

F. A. Sharr

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1950, LII : 8, 275—280.

The term " regionalization " is used of the system of organization in which administrative functions are to a large extent decentralized from county library headquarters to selected regional headquarters. The size of regions, the advantages and disadvantages of the system, the functions to be thus decentralized and other problems are discussed.

274

The Joint Library in Practice

Alun R. Edwards

Lib. Assn. Rec., August 1950, LII : 8, 282—288. Photo.

An account of library development and present achievement in Cardiganshire : the travelling library is described and a photograph shown of the van used for exchange of books around the schools.

275

Register of Methods—5. Record Collections

N.W. Newsl., Sept. 1950, No. 5, 4—6.

Burnley holds 1,425 records of concertos, operas, symphonies and orchestral music, stored in manilla envelopes and arranged by accession number. The catalogue is in dictionary form, having the main entry under the composer, and subject entries and references. Issue routine is much the same as for books: special containers are provided. Bebington began its collection in 1948 and now has about 400 classical items, stored vertically in compartments about four inches wide. The accession register has room for remarks concerning the records, which are filed in numerical order. The catalogue contains entries under composer and title, with added entries under certain headings. Werneth Park Study Centre, Oldham, has a collection of linguaphone records covering six languages, for reference use.

276

Aufgaben und Ziele unserer Arbeit

[Our Aims and problems]

Hans Hugelmann

B. u. Bild., June/July 1950, II: 8, 588—592.

The author discusses the part to be played by the public library in present-day Germany, with its lack of political self-determination and established standards, its housing shortage, poverty and widespread distress. The library exists chiefly to further adult education and enlightenment, the crying need of the age. It must be prepared to lead readers, by way of the popular and third-rate, to an appreciation of the best.

W.B.

277

Spanningen tussen de sociale en de culturele taak van de O.L.B.

[Conflicts between the social and the cultural tasks of the public library]

G. A. van Riemsdijk

Bibliotheekleven, July 1950, XXXV: 7, 193—201.

The public libraries of England and America, backed by government support, are different from the "volksbibliotheek" run by private initiative. In Holland, the public library had at first a more humane and literary character: there was no urge, as in England, to provide literature for commercial or technical purposes. The conflict between the "social" and "cultural" tasks of the public library was faced in 1911 at the Third Annual Conference of the

Dutch Association of Public Libraries. The two aspects are defined and it is pointed out that, whilst specialist education and technical and commercial reference work are of direct social importance, they must be kept in their proper perspective. Another aspect of the social task lies in the preparation of the intellectually untrained for cultural life, as distinct from the library's cultural work proper. In addition to popular scientific treatises, well-written novels, covering every department of life, may be used, but with discretion, to stimulate the imagination.

C.C.B.

278

Die "Freihand" von Schweden aus gesehen

[Open Access in Sweden]

Inga Weverinck

B. u. Bild., June/July 1950, II : 8, 593—8.

The author, who worked in Swedish public libraries from 1930 to 1949, defends the open access system, which appears to be almost unknown in Germany. She stresses the need of a trained librarian near the shelves and available to answer questions. Charging can then be done by an unqualified assistant at the counter.

W.B.

279

Response to the Great Issues Program

Lester Asheim

A.L.A. Bull., July—August 1950, XLIV : 7, 285—9.

In January 1948, the A.L.A. initiated its "Great Issues" programme, designed as a conscious effort to increase the library's contribution to a better understanding of crucial current problems. The results of a questionnaire based on the "Inflation-Deflation" programme are tabulated, with a detailed analysis. Facts emerging were : (1) the programme is approved in principle, the majority of the objections being directed to specific features of its application, (2) only a small percentage of the libraries actually used the programme as intended, due to a variety of reasons, mainly inadequacy of finance, accommodation or staffing, (3) a few libraries did a commendable job.

280

A.L.A. Film Questionnaire

Patricia O. Blair

A.L.A. Bull., July—August 1950, XLIV : 7, 280—281.

The A.L.A. Film Office distributed a questionnaire to U.S. public libraries in May 1950, asking for information on their film library services, their willingness to join in co-operative film acquisition, lending, community information service, projector ownership and Film Council activities. The results of this questionnaire are given in tabulated form. 75 public libraries in the States are now providing an educational film service: co-operative public library film circuits are operating in northern and southern Ohio, Missouri, Tennessee and Greater Detroit; a sixth is being formed in Washington State.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

See also Abstract No. 245

281

The Montreal Catholic School Commission School Libraries

J. A. Brunet

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July 1950, VII : 1, 23.

In November 1949, there were 59 libraries, with a total collection of 56,106 volumes. During the 1948—49 school year, 12,348 pupils registered at their respective libraries and borrowed 166,125 books. By the end of 1952, it is planned to provide all 225 schools with libraries. In addition, the Commission has two regional libraries, bilingual and open to all pupils. The Saint-Jean-Baptiste regional library has a collection of over 10,000 volumes, about 25% in English. The annual issue is over 25,000. The St. Brigide regional library was opened in June 1949. Both libraries are extensively used for reading and study. More than 60 periodicals, both French and English, are available. The Director of Libraries organises and supervises all the libraries. Books are catalogued and classified in the Libraries Department before being sent out. With one exception, the school libraries are in the care of teachers, but the regional libraries have four trained staff.

282

The Heights of Shelving in School Libraries

T. H. Simms

Sch. Lib., July 1950, V : 2, 90—1.

A comparative table of suggestions for the heights of shelving in school libraries is given, with a diagram based upon research by the Ministry of Education into the average eye-levels of children of different age-ranges.

The School Library and the Public Library

F. A. Sharr

Sch. Lib., July 1950, V : 2, 77—82.

The following classes of books should be provided either in the larger school libraries or in the public libraries : (a) classic and the best modern fiction, (b) non-fiction directly connected with school work (c) non-fiction designed as background or recreation, (d) reference books, (e) non-fiction of general interest to children. As cost prohibits complete coverage in both, some division of stock should be made. In favour of provision in schools : (1) the books are immediately available, (2) bookstocks can be supervised by teachers, (3) the Ministry's Building Regulations require the provision of a library in all Secondary Schools, (4) transport may prevent children from using the public library, especially in country districts, (5) the children can help and take pride in their own library. In favour of public library provision are (1) the larger bookstock, offering a wider choice, (2) freedom from all restraint or compulsion, (3) ease of progression from junior to adult library, (4) training in the use of freedom, (5) a library open during school holidays. Suggestions for defining the relative fields are put forward. The permanent school library collection should include books of high standard in content and format, in frequent demand. The public library might help in cataloguing and classifying books for the school library, in supplying loan collections, in book selection and in training staff and children in library technique.

Institutes of Education and the School Library

E. E. Goodman

Sch. Lib., July 1950, V : 2, 85—9.

The Institutes of Education, in addition to the training of teachers, carry out educational investigation and research and provide refresher and advanced courses for teachers. Equipped with libraries and conference rooms, they aim to be centres of professional interest for teachers. The Institute Libraries are vitally important as learned libraries serving teachers and all educational services. The Institutes can further school librarianship by including library training in the curriculum for teachers and in planning training courses, lectures and conferences for practising school librarians.

(An outline syllabus of such a course is given).

285

A Post-Primary Library : Wellington Girls' College

Olga E. Harding

N.Z. Libs., June 1950, XIII : 5, 97—103. Photos.

Two classrooms and part of an adjoining corridor have been converted into a library, 50' by 23'. Equipment includes Tonks metal shelves, two double-fronted book-stacks, issue desk which encloses a working alcove and contains quick reference and new books, ten tables, specially designed chairs (photograph shown), a three-tiered book wagon on Shepherd castor wheels, a Lomak-Turner card catalogue, cuttings file, magazine rack, etc. Class libraries have been amalgamated with the bookstock of about 3,000. A reference shelf has been given to each class, containing an atlas, encyclopaedia and world history, with special additions for senior forms and temporary loans from the main library. A modified Dewey classification has been adopted. A large committee of librarians, drawn from all forms except the thirds, provides assistants on duty before and after school and during lunch times, and does all the work by means of three sub-committees. Each year, the third form is given special lessons in library use, reference material and care of books.

286

The Sole Charge School uses Library Services

Ian Jenkin

N.Z. Libs., April 1950, XIII : 3, 56—8.

The Schools Library Service of the N.L.S. is gradually increasing. Careful choice of books is necessary in the case of very small collections. It is best to choose with individual children in mind, considering their special interests and abilities, and to keep a card index record of books used. Books on different aspects of a subject may be procured from the request service : these may be used for well-informed class discussions, for which pictures or models can be made. All this stimulates interest and clarifies ideas. The pleasure provided by books and reading should always be emphasised. Series of graded American readers are very useful for the infant department.

287

C.P.L. runs School Libraries

Helen B. Lewis

Lib. J., July 1950, LXXV : 13, 1102—1105. Photos.

Since the establishment of the first Cleveland high school library at the Central High School in 1896, school libraries have been maintained jointly by the Public Library and the Board of Education. The School Department of the library now includes 39 agencies,

including a special library at Hazeldell Elementary Training School and an educational research library at the Cleveland Board of Education, which serves the principals and teachers as well as the Superintendent and his staff. The school book collections have been built up according to individual needs. School librarians and teachers co-operate in planning reference work, special displays, etc.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

288

Project in Detection : Library Reference Course

T.E.S., 11 August 1950, 632.

Boys and girls in their last year at a Hertfordshire secondary modern school are given instruction in the use of reference books and the public library services. Groups of twelve pupils, with a teacher, spend periods of 1½ hours a week for six weeks in the local reference library, studying the handling of books, their parts and uses, and doing practical work based on questions drawn up by members of the staff, covering the standard reference works. In addition to the gain in knowledge and methods of work, it is hoped that on leaving school the children will continue to use the library to advantage.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

289

A New Library for the Provincial Mental Hospital [Essondale B.C.]

Jean S. Irving

Book Trolley, Spring 1950, VI: 1, 17—19.

(Reprint from *British Columbia L. A. Bulletin*, January 1950)

The Library of the Crease Clinic of Psychological Medicine, opened in November 1949, occupies three rooms: the medical library, librarian's office and patients' reading room. This reading room is large and bright, attractively decorated, with seating accommodation for about thirty-five persons. The book stock, about 3,000 volumes, includes a reference collection of encyclopaedias, dictionaries and selected travel, biography, etc. The technical library contains, besides medical material, books and journals on social service, dietetics, engineering, etc., amounting to about 900 books and 80 journals. Other material includes hospital reports, staff annuals and a file of over 250 photographs of activities of interest, supplied by the Audio-Visual department. Library of Congress cataloguing is used. The union catalogue includes all specialised books on permanent loan to the X-Ray, Occupational Therapy and other departments. It is hoped that the new accommodation will advance bibliotherapy.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

290

Louisville's Radio Station is First of its Kind

Josephine R. Johnson

Lib. J., July 1950, LXXV : 13, 1203—1205. Photos.

The 10-watt F.M. station is owned and operated by the public library. The programme, lasting eleven hours, is repeated daily for a week and changed on Sundays. It is estimated that about 2,000 F.M. owners listen to the station. The department, in the east wing of the main library building, comprises two acoustically treated studios, a control room and a transcription library housing educational and documentary material and serious music. The programmes are co-ordinated for school listening, with the Louisville Board of Education. The Reference, Children's and Circulation Departments of the main Library are directly connected for earphone listening. In addition to the general public, here is a means of reaching "the indigent, the delinquent, the dependent, the physically handicapped and the mentally ill."

291

Libraries and Adult Education : Malmö Conference

T.E.S., 25 August 1950, 657.

Forty-eight librarians from twenty-one countries joined in the second international seminar for librarians, organised by UNESCO, in the modern public library of Malmö, to formulate the duties and responsibilities of public librarians in the cause of adult education. Three groups considered (1) the organisation and administration of library adult education programmes : (2) audio-visual materials and techniques in these programmes : (3) the problem of library service in undeveloped areas. The seminar indicates the growing acceptance of the public library as a fundamental service, and the necessity for a reconsideration of the policies and functions of public libraries in this country with a view to a more purposeful interpretation of their rôle in adult education.

292

New Horizons in Co-operation for Adult Education

Woodrow M. Strickler

Publ. Libs., March 1950, IV : 1, 4—9.

Adult education, which is, for many reasons, on the increase, is essential, if people are to keep intellectually alive. In 1947, the Louisville Free Public Library and the University of Louisville established a system of neighbourhood colleges. Classes in English, History, Literature, Music, etc. were taken by faculty members. The Louisville Free Public Library has therefore become an organic part of formally organized adult education. A total of 600 people

ranging from 20—70 years of age, are now enrolled in five Colleges. Rooms in Branch Libraries have been specially equipped for teaching purposes. An internal communication system has been arranged between the Main Library, its branches, the University and other points, and experiments with radio-assisted correspondence courses are in hand. A radio station has been opened in the Library. (See Abstract No. 290). The Louisville Orchestra assists in demonstrations for Music courses in the Libraries. Each branch library has a television set installed.

293

Libraries in Extenso

W. B. Stevenson

Books, Sept. 1950, No. 252, 178—180. Illus.

"Extra" services are rapidly becoming the normal. Music collections are available in hundreds of libraries, the largest of them being the Henry Watson collection at Manchester. (See Abstract No. 138). The Central Music Library at Westminster concentrates on the more recondite items. Nearly forty libraries now issue gramophone records. For some years, public libraries have organised lectures, which can be closely linked with books. The National Book League, the Arts Council and the C.O.I. will help arrange them. University Extension Lectures stimulate serious study. Many famous societies are linked with public libraries. Extension work with children includes clubs, visits, Children's Book Weeks, etc. Libraries must be the centre of the life of the town.

294

Setting the Course for the Next Decade

Emerson Greenaway

Publ. Libs., March 1950, IV : 1, 9—13.

Four points should be borne in mind in organising adult educational work : (1) the public library should not attempt to offer courses if an active extension programme is being carried on by colleges and universities in the area., (2) it should not duplicate any state or city instruction courses, (3) it should co-operate with groups and individuals in programme planning, reference work and information service, (4) should inaugurate a formal programme, if none other exists in the vicinity, (a) as part of the local department of education, (b) as part of the state board of education, (c) as an extension facility of the state university (d) as a separate organization with service contracts with those agencies giving formal adult education courses. Co-operation with other agencies should take the following forms : (1) co-ordination of programmes, (2) provision of expertly selected material or book-lists (3) some solution of the "set" books problem, in which the agency concerned should assist financially, (4) provision of separate programmes for adults in urban and rural districts.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXES, ABSTRACTS

See also Abstracts Nos. 323, 324

295

Die Sachkatalogisierung an den Deutschen Bibliotheken nach dem Kriege

[Post-war Subject Cataloguing in German Libraries]

Erich Zimmermann

Z. f. B., August 1950, LXIV : 7/8, 246—268.

In 1946, a special committee ("Wissenschaftliche Büchereien") examined current practice in subject cataloguing in the larger German libraries. German librarians agree that the systematic catalogue fulfills the requirements of subject cataloguing better than the alphabetico-classed catalogue, and are aiming at uniformity in view of post-war reconstruction. Details are given of the catalogues in use at the University of Kiel, the Public Science Library of Berlin and other libraries. Reconstruction may take one of three forms: (1) continuation of previous practice, which is the main one considered here; several German subject classifications and their notations are examined in detail and comparisons made with Dewey, Brown, Bliss, etc. in the treatment of certain problems, (2) adoption of a more universal scheme, e.g. Dewey, of which a German edition is in use at Stuttgart and Aachen, (3) construction of a new scheme, as some libraries, e.g. Göttingen, have already done. Three pre-war fundamentals have continued to be observed: the separation of the call number in the catalogue from location in book store, elastic construction of subject lists to allow of intercalation of new subjects, and the preservation of equality of status among related subjects in the classification.

J.S.A.

296

Catalogue Production and the Printed Card

J. T. Strickland

Lib. Assn. Rec., July 1950, LII : 7, 227—9.

The basic ingredients of any library catalogue are (1) the bibliographical information printed on the cards, (2) a method for reproducing the entry as often as necessary, (3) the addition of individual library data, (4) the technical knowledge involved in the arrangement of the cards. It is claimed that the *British National Bibliography* meets all requirements in respect of bibliographical information, and that the production of catalogue cards can be done adequately by means of typewriter, Gestetner or other duplicating machine.

297

A Summary of the Literature on the Use made by the Research Worker of the University Library Catalog

Rolland E. Stevens

Univ. of Ill. Occ. Papers, August 1950, No. 13. Bibliog.

Lack of objective research into the use of university library catalogues is a feature of current literature. A synthesis of available data is given. Tentative conclusions affecting cataloguing policy are put forward, involving reconsideration of the form of the catalogue, the economy of catalogue entries and the effect of adhering to uniform code practices. Subject entries, analytical entries and the cataloguing of pamphlets or ephemera are scrutinised with a view to simplification.

298

XIXth Report of the International Committee on Universal Classification

F. Donker Duyvis

Rev. of Doc., June 1950, XVII: 4, 89-91.

Editions of the U.D.C. stand as follows:- the German edition (3rd) with extensions up to the end of 1943 is now available in the form of offset reprints, (part 61 in course of printing). An alphabetical index to the German full edition and a supplement to the end of 1948 are in preparation. The British Standards Institution has published part 669 Metallurgy, (4th complete edition) part 61 Medicine: various parts of engineering and technology are in preparation. Parts 0; 2; 3; 5; 62; 63; 61; of the 5th edition are planned to appear in this order. The 7th abridged Dutch edition is complete: Spanish and Finnish abridged editions are in preparation. Some special editions have been published and revision of specific subjects, notably Mechanical Engineering and Building are being prepared. 41 P E Notes have been issued and among the P P Notes are Notes 6: High Molecular Compounds, 8: Geography of the U.K. and 9: Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionery Industries. A suggested amended version of the general classification and notation rules is given, the results of discussions in the Dutch Classification Panel.

299

The Bibliographic System of Classification

L. A. Burgess

Aslib Proc., Feb. 1950, II: 1, 7-13.

The scheme is scholarly, practical, economical, simple and precise. Some facts are given concerning Henry Evelyn Bliss and his books *Organization of Knowledge and the System of the Sciences*, 1929,

and *The Organization of Knowledge in Libraries and the Subject Approach to Books*, 1933. The first draft of *A System of Bibliographic Classification* in a two-place expansion was published in 1935 and a second revised edition in 1936. Volume I, A—G, of the three-place expansion appeared in 1940, H—K in 1947; Volume III is in progress. The notation uses the whole alphabet and the figures 1—9, mostly for bibliographic considerations. Details of the schedules are discussed, with particular reference to Class C, Chemistry, and Class I, Psychology.

300

The Colon Classification

A. J. Wells

Aslib Proc., Feb. 1950, II : 1, 14—22. Bibliog.

The principles of facet analysis and of mnemonics distinguish the Colon from other classifications. Facet analysis is the division of a subject into its constituent elements according to the fundamental Concepts of Time, Space, Energy, Material, Personality. Separate schedules have been worked out for each class, the sum of these divisions being the facets of the class and a facet formula appears at the head of each class to guide the classifier in applying the divisions of the facets. The author (a) uses four specific subjects in the class Medicine, comparing their treatment by the Dewey Classification and the Colon Classification, to illustrate the principle of facet analysis, and (b) puts forward some suggestions for a classification of package manufactures on Colon principles.

(See also Abstracts Nos. 301, 302).

301

Optional Facets in Library Classification (5)

S. R. Ranganathan

Abgila, June 1950, I : 6, 140—147.

Cases where administrative Signature digits may be omitted are discussed: the Signature Number introduced in the geographical facet to denote administrative grouping may be omitted if the equivalent subject number has already occurred in the earlier part of the class number. The relative value of "cultural epoch" concept and "orientation cum time-factor" in meeting the vagaries of historical geography are examined.

(Examples and illustrations are given throughout).

See also Abstracts Nos. 150, 302.

302

Mimamsa and Gestalt Interpretation

M. L. Nagar

Abgila, June 1950, I: 6, 148—150

The omission, on grounds of economy, of the Signature Number in Orientation Facets, representing certain administrative areas, is shown to be permissible in the light of traditional maxims of interpretation. The real meaning of a digit or group of digits is determined by the pattern of its setting.

See also Abstract No. 301.

303

Library Terminology (4) : Canons of Terminology

S. R. Ranganathan and M. L. Nagar

Abgila, June 1950, I: 6, 150—152.

Current Indian terms are being defined with a view to bringing them into line with new ideas in library science and making them easily understood in all the regions. Several terms are dealt with here, with comments.

304

Introduction to the Universal Decimal Classification

D. J. Campbell

Apicultural Abstracts, March 1950. (The Bee World).

An elementary account of the structure of U.D.C., with particular reference to the bee-keeping section, for bee-keepers who wish to use it for their own indexes.

D.J.F.

305

The Index of Christian Art

William L. M. Burke

J. of Doc., March 1950, VI: 1, 6—11. Illus.

The Index is a division of the Department of Art and Archaeology of Princeton University: its purpose is to catalogue by subject and iconographic type all the published monuments and objects containing representations of Christian subjects dated before 1400. The two principal files are the Subject File, consisting of more than 425,000 typed cards and the Monuments or Photographic file containing over 80,000 photographs. Material for inclusion has been closely defined and a Control Chart provides a check for subject-headings, under a first division of: Figures, Scenery, Objects,

Nature, Miscellaneous. Within the Subject File, subject-headings run in one alphabet. Details of the system in the Subject File are explained by means of a description of the procedure followed with a new item. A Leica camera with 35-mm. film was chosen for photographing the illustrations for the Monuments File, providing prints of $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, on 5 by 8 inch double-weight stock, thus allowing margins for annotation. Working files include the Accessions File, the Key to the Titles, a Key to the Bibliographic Abbreviations and one to the names of places and subdivisions within places.

306

Indexing and Abstracting : Recent Past and Lines of Future Development

Verner W. Clapp

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI : 3, Pt. I, 197—206.

Attempts to control bibliographical services were initiated by the International Library Committee, 1927, the Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, 1926, the Library Co-ordinating Service in the Section of Scientific Relations of the International Institute of Documentation, and, in 1937, the International Federation for Documentation. The British Society for International Bibliography was founded in 1927. The Bibliography Committee of the A.L.A. set up committees to study the problems involved in indexing and abstracting. In Great Britain, the work of the Royal Society Conference and its Committee on Abstracting Services has resulted in valuable recommendations and publications. UNESCO has done much to promote international consideration of problems in the field of science indexing and abstracting and of bibliographic services generally. Librarians have a particular responsibility to define and perfect the functions of bibliography and to evolve mechanical devices for its use.

(Details are given of indexing and abstracting services).

307

Relative Usefulness of Indexing and Abstracting Services

George S. Bonn

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI : 3, Pt. I, 207—210.

The Technological Institute, Northwestern University, has completed a study of several standard index and abstract services in the fields of chemistry, physics and engineering, with a view to assessing their usefulness in preparing subject bibliographies of current literature. Bibliographies were prepared as a practical routine service and results tabulated under six questions concerned

with coverage and time-lag. This tabulation is given here, together with some details of the working procedure. *Chemical Abstracts* was found to be most nearly complete in coverage of the field, and second only to *Nuclear Science Abstracts* in percentage of total and foreign references.

DOCUMENTATION : GENERAL

308

ISO and FID meet at Ascona: International Standards for Documentation

UNESCO Bull., June 1950, IV : 6, 681—2.

The following draft standards have been approved by the Technical Committee 46 Documentation: the "International code for abbreviating titles of periodicals," the "Lay-out of periodicals," a standard for "Transliteration of cyrillic characters," a size standard for "Photographic reproduction of documents on paper (readable without optical devices)." If approved by the member-countries of I.S.O., these drafts will be recognised as international standards. Proposals in hand concern tables of contents and indexes, standards to be used in the reproduction of documents on microfilm and terms employed in photographic reproduction. Five national groups of F.I.D. are giving their attention to separate problems: (1) the Belgian group will take charge of all F.I.D. publications, (2) the French group will examine the question of the training of documentalists, (3) the U.S.A. group, the American Documentation Institute, will study the technical means of documentation, (4) the Indian group will study comparative classification, (5) the Netherlands group will specialise in the U.D.C.

309

Committee on Organization of Information

Norman T. Ball

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I : 2, 100—109. Bibliog.

A second group of items from the bibliography upon which this Committee is working.

See also Abstract No. 156.

310

A Program for the American Documentation Institute

Norman T. Ball

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I : 2, 61—5.

A.D.I. is not a library association competing with other library groups. Its object is the promotion and development of documentation in scholarly and scientific fields. It provides services whereby

ideas are made more effective and accessible by means of punched cards, microfilm, magnetic tape, the "Rapid Selector," etc.; developments of the simple tool, the card file, are invaluable. A.D.I. is well suited to publish guidance tools, co-ordinate the projects of its constituent associations, and, as the American affiliate of F.I.D. as a point of contact with documentation activities in other countries. Other documentary services might be provided, e.g. punched card bibliographies, the collection, organisation, reproduction and distribution of reference material, the administration of research projects, etc.

DOCUMENTATION : DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

311

Register of Methods—4. Documentary Reproduction

L. L. Ardern

N.W. Newsl., July 1950, No. 4, 5—6.

Manchester Public Library possesses the expensive microfilm cameras, the automatic Recordax C model camera for photographing newspapers and a small portable Graflex Photorecord for more general work, a Recordax C model reader, with pull out screen giving double magnification, and an Argus, which can project the image on to a wall for group use. Liverpool has the Kodak library reader A.H. model. Liverpool, Manchester and Warrington possess "Copycat" reflex-contact copying equipment, the process being based on the fact that black print absorbs light projected on to it whilst the white spaces reflect that light. Photostat is the usual machine for producing copies of different size to the original. Manchester Central Library has a Barcro copying camera, Manchester University Library a Graflex Photorecord camera, two readers, reflex copying equipment and a Photostat; the library of the Dyestuffs Division of I.C.I. at Blackley, Manchester, has the use of a Graflex Photorecord, a Kodak A.H. model reader, a Photostat, etc.

312

The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service

Donald C. Holmes

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I: 2, 84—7.

The Service laboratory, established in 1938, is equipped to provide photo-reproduction by photostat, microfilm, conventional photography, blueprint and ozalid. In 1949, 5,084,760 photoduplicates were produced. Copyright regulations are carefully preserved. Special projects include the State Records Microfilm Project, in collaboration with the University of North Carolina:

newspaper and manuscript microfilm projects : Japanese documentation and documents of the Japanese Foreign Office, 1867 to 1945 : records relating to the U.S.A. in the archives of the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Relations, which are being done by the Microfilm Laboratory of the Benjamin Franklin Library in Mexico City : the micro-filming of ancient MSS at the Greek and Armenian Patriarchate Libraries in Jerusalem and at St. Catherine's Monastery on Mt. Sinai.

(Technical details are included).

313

New Techniques in Chemical Literature

Industr. Eng. Ch., August 1950, XLII : 8, 1462—1468.

Microcards ; a new form of publication, by Fremont Rider, p. 1462. Their inventor gives a general discussion of microcards, indicating the main points from *The Scholar*, and surveys recent developments in organisation of publication, costs and readers. *Microcards and microfilm for a central reference file*, by J. W. Kuipers, p. 1463. A very detailed description of the application of microcards and microfilm to the Color Control Department of the Eastman Kodak Company. The entire procedure of recording technical information is based on ease of reference to and reproduction of individual items. Equipment and procedure also receive full attention, and there are several illustrations. *Problems in the use of microfilms, microprint and microcards in research libraries*, by Maurice F. Tauber, p. 1467. Based on a questionnaire sent to librarians working with research material, this summary gives current problems, and some solutions in acquisition, cataloguing, storage and use. Continuing co-operation between scientists and librarians is highly desirable.

D.J.F.

314

Warehouse or "Microcard?"

Fremont Rider

Lib. J., 15 May, 1 June 1950 ; LXXV : 10, 11 ; 832—6, 927—931.

Part I. Microcards reduce or eliminate the original costs of research materials, binding, cataloguing or other bibliographical preparation for use and storage. Book storage costs are frequently concealed in capital outlay. The increase in library stocks and of building costs have caused a review of storage problems. Warehouse storage, whether individual or collective, e.g. the Midwest Library Centre, isolates part of the stock. Scholars want their texts on the spot, in whatever form they may be. *Part II.* Comparative costs of book storage and of "microcard substitution storage" are tabulated. The figures are based on the use of two-sided cards,

"step camera" photographing and non-destroyable copy. Four possible forms of book storage are considered, in library or warehouse. All contingencies unfavourable to microcards are taken into account, but the cost figure for microcards is lower in each case. To be financially attractive, however, microcarding must be done co-operatively by several libraries.

315

Neue Deutsche Aufnahme und Lesegeräte

[New German Apparatus and Readers]

Walter Best

Rev. of Doc., June 1950, XVII: 4, 97—101. Illus. Bibliog.

The micro-documentation apparatus industry in Germany was stopped during the war, while the American industry proceeded systematically. Today, Germany is able to build on experience gained abroad, but practice is lacking. Co-operation with other countries is essential. Manufacture of reproduction apparatus is more advanced than that of readers, since the microfilm itself is derived from the much older miniature camera. The newest types of reproduction apparatus are based on three principles: (1) to make the process of reproduction as automatic as possible, giving the greatest number of exposures in the simplest technical manner, (2) to suit the reproduction apparatus to the subject of the photograph, (3) to make use of the commercial miniature camera. Detailed descriptions are given of Photocopy film camera, "Lumoprint" reproduction apparatus, Dr. W. Hirsch's Microfilm camera and Reprovit II, the additional apparatus for Leica cameras. These data show that the types of camera are sufficiently varied to give scope for all purposes. The newest types of readers are based on Dr. Goebel's mirror reflex principle. They are portable, take up little space and can be used in any room. Details are given of certain types designed to suit a variety of uses.

U.W.

316

A National Plan for Extensive Microfilm Operations

Lester K. Born

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I: 2, 66—75.

A national plan for domestic and foreign microfilm operations is essential: it should be comprehensive, making full use of the work of existing individual institutions, should carefully define its objectives and working principles and be based upon co-operative finance. The programme should consider general acquisition, preservation, exploitation, etc. of materials, and such schemes as the Farmington

Plan. Priority may be given to domestic projects under four categories: Preservation or Security, Usefulness, Conservation of Space, Opportunism. Foreign projects might be considered in this order: Preservation or Security, Bibliographical controls, General acquisitions, Opportunism. Special consideration would necessarily be given to material coming under the Fulbright Act, Public Law 265 of Finland, related activities under the auspices of UNESCO, etc.

317

Union List of Microfilms

Rudolf Hirsch

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I: 2, 88—90.

A cumulated, enlarged and revised edition of the *Union List of Microfilms* will be published during 1950. In 1941, the Philadelphia Bibliographical Center's Committee of Microphotography secured the co-operation of some 111 institutions in producing the first mimeographed list, containing 5,221 titles, in 1942. Five supplements were issued, 1943—1947. An analysis of the contents of the Union List is given.

DOCUMENTATION : MECHANICAL AIDS

318

New Techniques in Chemical Literature

Industr. Eng. Ch., August 1950, XLII: 8, 1456—1461.

Conventional and mechanised search methods, by S. W. Cochran and J. W. Perry, p. 1456. Discusses the nature of indexing and classification, with reference to the Subject Index of *Chemical Abstracts*, and the U.S. Patent Office Classification. Indicates some problems of machine searching now under investigation. *Punched card code for general organic research*, by K. C. Campbell and Barbara K. Campbell, p. 1458. Describes the use of Key-Sort cards for literature references to the common reactions and techniques of organic chemistry, and includes a condensed author code. *Microfilm selection equipment in information work*, by H. T. Engstrom, p. 1460. A brief description by one of the makers of a recent model which is an improvement on the Bush Rapid Selector and scans 70,000 index entries per minute. *High-speed electronic computing devices*, by J. W. Forester, p. 1461. The machines have the ability to give speed in literature searching, provided the librarians can develop adequate index-coding methods.

D.J.F.

Multiple Coding and the Rapid Selector

Carl S. Wise and James W. Perry

Amer. Doc., April 1950, I: 2, 76—83. Illus.

Both documentary information and its use are polydimensional in character. Some of the practical restrictions imposed on conventional indexing and classification methods have been removed by the application of punched cards: sorting operations can be directed to any variable or combination of variables. The coding scheme here proposed greatly increases the number of code designations available, increases the number of entries that can be made in any one code field and permits extension of the scope of search from a single coded entry up to combinations of at least sixteen coded entries. Each concept is assigned a code designation of four letters, and the punching is carried out using four fields of twenty-six holes each. It appears likely that these advantages can be gained without the need for extensive change in the present design of the rapid selector.

(Diagrams and detailed description are given of the method of coding and use).

Control of Subject Information : Can it be mechanized ?

Roger Pattrell Bristol

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI: 3, Pt. 1, 222—227.

The inventory approach to the mass of knowledge has resulted in the building up of trade bibliographies, printed library catalogues and union catalogues, but the scientific researcher needs a record of information which is concise, complete, convenient and quick. Classifications, subject catalogues and indexing services have grave defects both in recording and releasing subject information. For some years, experiments have been carried out in mechanical devices—punched cards, magnetic tape, coded metal plates, coded microfilm. Keysort cards are useful in small bibliographical installations using not more than 10,000 cards in one file. Use of the more complex over-all punched cards, as I.B.M., must be constant to justify cost. Their theoretical coding capacity is astronomical: they sort 40,000 cards an hour. The I.B.M. tabulator enables also reproduction in printed form of the actual information on the cards. The Rapid Selector, now being developed at the Department of Agriculture Library, is based on coded microfilm run past a camera at enormous speed, recording the desired results on film or sensitized paper. (*See also* Abstract No. 157). It scans over 75,000 subjects a minute, can record a variety of materials on a single reel, is economical of space, gives the searcher a copy of the original in a short time and makes possible the use of total coverage of documentation.

321

How to find detailed information when you want it

A. H. Geisler

Met. Prog., May 1950, LVII: 5, 613—617.

Three classifications for metallurgical literature suitable for use with punched cards have already been published by the American Society for Metals. This new scheme has been formulated by a committee of librarians and specialists and will be published later in book form. It is based on synthetic principles, giving codings for (a) materials, (b) processes, properties, or fields of use. Examples are given, and a method of application to the punched card.

D.J.F.

BIBLIOGRAPHY: GENERAL

322

Bibliographical Citation

Cyril C. Barnard

Librarian, May, July, August 1950; XXXIX: 5, 7, 8; 105—110, 171—175, 125—129. (!) Bibliogs.

Part I. In literary citation, the unit cited is the literary work, whatever its physical form; in bibliographical citation, it is the book in its physical sense. References are often gathered together at the end of a chapter or section, either as Lists of References, Select Bibliographies, Bibliographies or Reading Lists. Citation from MSS and early printed books needs special study. The citation of a modern printed book should include the author, with initials or full names, title, place and date of publication, possibly the edition, publisher and number of pages, price, maps, illustrations, etc. (Examples are given). *Part II.* Periodical citation should include author, surname and initials, title of article, in the original language, title of periodical, date of publication, volume number, first and last pages of the article. Abbreviated titles should be readily intelligible without the use of a key, free from ambiguities and should follow the order of words in the original. (Further details are given on rules of abbreviation). *Part III.* All references should be verified, otherwise the source should be quoted. Arrangement of citations to form a list or bibliography may be, according to purpose, (1) alphabetical by author, (2) numerical, (3) classified, (4) chronological, (5) by title of periodical.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : NATIONAL

323

The B.N.B. in practice

N. K. Firby

N.W. Newsl., July 1950, No. 4, 3—4.

The B.N.B. and the fourteenth edition of Dewey have been adopted in Manchester Public Libraries without any disruption of service to readers. New catalogues have been started for books published since 1 January 1950. Old class numbers are revised as routine work. In the leading libraries, no attempt is being made to revise the class numbers of older stock: Reference Library cataloguing is being completely revised. The new subject catalogue is therefore an immediately useful tool and the old subject catalogue will soon become of greater efficiency. A closely classified Subject Catalogue can locate specific topics readily, provided its index is full. Use of B.N.B. provides minute class numbers: indexing is at present the individual library's responsibility. Economy is the reason for omissions in the B.N.B. Cataloguing skill is now freed for improved annotation, indexing, etc.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : SUBJECT

See also Abstract No. 317

324

Subject Bibliography versus Subject Catalog and Periodical Index

Rutherford D. Rogers

Coll. and Res. Libs., July 1950, XI: 3, Pt. 1, 211—214, 227.

An analysis is made of book and periodical citations in approximately 26 bibliographies from recognised sources, with a view to demonstrating what good subject bibliography can do that subject catalogues and periodical indexes fail to do. Detailed explanation is given of the method employed. Conclusions formed were as follows: (1) subject bibliography is valuable in locating materials not otherwise available and in providing critical notes on the literature of a given field, (2) many standard bibliographies are out-of-date; the profession has a responsibility to secure publication of new subject bibliographies, (3) inclusive and adequate subject bibliography covering all subjects could replace the subject catalogue, (4) the more specific the subject coverage of a bibliography the more useful it is, but its magnitude and the effort required to create it increase correspondingly, (5) in a subject bibliography, minor parts of books or periodical articles, though important in

themselves, are listed, (6) librarians should assert leadership in this field, either by training subject bibliographers from within the profession or by importing them into librarianship.

325

**Deutsche Geisteswissenschaftliche Bibliographien von 1939
—1949**

[German Bibliographies of the Arts . . .]

Hans Widmann

Z. f. B., May—June 1950, LXIV: 5/6, 167—194. Bibliog.

The author stresses that it is impossible as yet to make a complete list. Included are bibliographies that have been in continuous publication, those revived during and since the war and some in process of publication. This last category should serve to avoid duplication, in the absence of the periodical channels of information that have not yet resumed publication. The bibliographies are grouped under the following headings: General international bibliographies, National bibliographies, Author, Subject.

U.W.

326

The Bibliography of Palaeography

P. D. Record

J. of Doc., March 1950, VI: 1, 1—5. Bibliog.

The bibliography of the subject can be classified as follows: (1) periodical bibliographies, either parts of larger current ones or as regular contributions to journals, (2) lists of reviews of the publications in a limited period or aspect, (3) selective bibliographies of many kinds, (4) catalogues of special collections, (5) accounts of the work of individuals. Under these headings are reviewed the most useful sources for bibliographies of palaeography, both in English and other languages.

327

Sources of information relating to instruments

G. P. L. Williams

Trans. Soc. Instrument Technology. March 1950, II: 1, 59—66.

There are three main types of books: those presenting new work, those collecting known material in support of a certain theory, and the reference collection of data. Periodicals can also be divided by type. Often material consists of trade catalogues, standard specifications and patents. Methods of acquisition and indexing are given, and a list of works of the various types, relating to instruments.

D.J.F.

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D.J.F.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : PAPER, TYPOGRAPHY, BINDING, ILLUSTRATION

328

Design in British Book Production

Alec Davis

Print. Rev., Summer 1950, XV : 53, 34—37. Illus.

British book production to-day often suffers from inferior materials, obsolete printing machinery, lack of skilled labour : many publishers are new to book-publishing. Fine printing began late in England. After Baskerville's time, it declined during the growing industrialisation until the 19th century Caslon revival. New standards were set up by William Morris and the tradition of Morris and Emery Walker continued in the private press movement. To-day, the Golden Cockerel is one of the few remaining presses in which limited editions are lovingly produced. The demand is now for normal "trade" editions, novels, biographies, textbooks, etc. Stanley Morison, the Curwen Press, Sir Francis Meynell's achievement with the Nonesuch Press, Faber & Faber, Cape, Chatto & Windus, the Sylvan Press and Phoenix House, Lund Humphries, the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses, Robert Harling Peter Ray, Jan Tschichold, the famous Swiss typographer, Berthold Wolpe, Charles Rosner, etc. have all contributed to raise the standard of British book-design.

329

Book Work : title-pages

A. J. Corrigan

Brit. Pr., July-August 1950, 22—3. Illus.

The earliest title-pages were a development of the bibliographical details given in colophons. During the sixteenth century, title-pages became similar to those of the present day. Four specimens are shown (1) an original Baskerville, (2) a present-day conventional Baskerville, (3) a contemporary title-page in Imprint, (4) a contemporary "experiment."

330

Dramatic Moments in the Romance of Paper

Harrison Elliott

Inland Pr., August 1950, CXXV : 5, 70—74.

Nicolas Louis Robert, who worked in the paper mill of St. Leger Didot at Essones, France, designed a paper machine to make paper in a continuous web, instead of one sheet at a time. His small, hand-driven machine could make a sheet 40' to 50' long. It was devel-

oped and patented in England in 1807 by the Brothers Fourdrinier. An English papermaker, John Dickinson, patented the cylinder type of machine in 1809. The industry developed slowly, and not until mid-nineteenth century was the making of paper from groundwood patented in Germany. Chemical processes, e.g. the "soda" and "sulphite," produced improved book papers. The first notable use of coated paper was in 1875 by Theodore L. De Vinne. Further experiment reduced the glare and produced a dull-coated paper excellent for illustrations.

331

Primitive Papermaking

Paper Market, August 1950, 32. Photos.

At Val de Lagat, France, exists a paper mill still operating as it did when it was built in the thirteenth century. Photographs are shown of the "beaters," the vatmen, the press and sheets being air-dried.

332

Uncoated Papers for Halftone Work

A.M.B.

Brit. Pr., Sept-Oct. 1950, 44-5. Illus.

Uncoated papers suitable for half-tone illustration are newsprint, mechanical printing papers, both composed basically of mechanical wood-pulp, wood-free super-calenders, made of pure sulphite wood and imitation arts, made of esparto grass. Details are given of the processes of manufacture in each case. A final process, calendering, is given to most printing and writing papers: it brings the china clay loading to the surface of the sheets, thereby filling in the spaces left by the fibres in the formation of the sheet. But it also crushes the sheet and therefore has a tendency to lower the shade of the paper: the crushing also decreases ink absorbency. Testing is done to determine the surface finish: the glaze should be equal in all directions and all over the surface. Halftones should be printed on the blanket side, not on the wire side of the sheet.

333

Paper for Photogravure Printing

H. H. C. Maish

Paper and Print, Summer 1950, XXIII: 2, 184.

A limited range of papers gives the best results by the photogravure method of printing, especially for illustrated work. The photogravure, an intaglio printing surface, when magnified, is seen as comprising very minute rectangular cells of the same size but

of varying depths, the deepest representing the shadows, or the cells may be circular or half-tone formation. Typematter and line work are also made up of minute cells. In photogravure printing, the cells are filled with ink, all surplus ink then being scraped off the surface, leaving each cell filled with ink to be transferred by pressure directly to the paper surface. A good impression necessitates a paper of smooth, even surface, so that each cell can be brought into full contact. Any surface grain or mill wire evidence tends to produce a "specky" result. A relatively soft paper is needed, permitting even and quick absorption of ink without undue penetration. Esparto content papers enable excellent results, but they are expensive. For periodical printing, etc., wood-free and mechanical and mechanical qualities give good results. Coated papers need to be tested for photogravure printing.

334

Practical Paper Making. No. 4. The Sizing and Loading of Paper

F. A. Craig

Paper and Print, Summer 1950, XXIII: 2, 186—192. Illus.

The Chinese coated their waterleaf sheets of dried paper with fish glue or vegetable gums, and the Arabs used undissolved wheaten starch as a vegetable loading. Starch remained the usual sizing material until the early European paper-makers adopted the method of surface-sizing with glue obtained from animal hides and hoofs, or with its refined form, gelatine. Sizing may be done by tub-sizing, engine-sizing or by the hydration of the stock, induced by intensive or prolonged beating. All hand-made papers are tub-sized. Loading imparts qualities essential to some papers, e.g. opacity and printability. By filling the interstices between the fibres, loadings give the paper a surface and finish not attainable by beating. Loadings are added either dry or mixed with water. Titanium oxide is now extensively used.

335

Paper Surfaces : the Different Degrees of "Finish"

"Vinett"

Paper Market, Sept. 1950, 78.

The range in printing papers is : the roughened finished antique printing papers, suitable only for letterpress, Satin-Finished antique, which will give very attractive illustrations in half-tone, mill finished printing papers, "high mill finish," super-calendered printing paper, imitation art papers, which are usually water finished before calendering. China clay is the usual loading agent. Imitation Arts has

a high loading content, which gives a specially level surface to the sheet. With coated papers, the china clay is coated on the surface of the sheet. The high surface finish to these papers is actually a method of polishing the china clay coating. Most of these receive a highly glazed finish particularly suitable for colour printing with fine screen blocks.

336

A Merseyside Coming of Age : 1929—1950

Bowater Papers, 1950, No. 1, 4—11. Illus.

Bowater's Mersey Paper Mills were built to produce newsprint for national dailies and the Allied (now Kemsley) and Guardian groups publishing in Manchester. The Mill site at Ellesmere Port on the Manchester Ship Canal occupied more than fifty acres. It was perfectly placed for the intake of its primary raw material, wood pulp, artesian borings gave ample supplies of pure fresh water for paper-making purposes and the canal itself supplied the cooling water for the power generating plant. Transport facilities were excellent. Detailed description is given of the plant and the development of the enterprise, with a number of illustrations of paper-making processes.

337

Paper Trouble in Offset Lithography

Robert F. Reed

Paper Market, June 1950, 172—3.

Perfect flatness, the first essential in offset paper, can be attained only if the paper is made under conditions of constant atmospheric humidity. Years ago, when little attention was paid to the moisture content of paper, colour lithographers usually conditioned their paper by hanging it and blowing air through it in such a way as to raise the moisture content to the proper level. Paper with the highest equilibrium moisture content was found to hold register, while paper with less moisture did not. With offset printing, some of the plate moisture is transferred to the paper, the amount absorbed depending on the humidity and the amount of moisture already in the paper. The combination of pre-conditioned paper and an air-conditioned lithographic plant has solved the register problem. Improper trimming of the edges results in irregular registration, for the paper will not then contact the feeder guides uniformly. Curling is common, especially with thin, hard papers and in low humidity. Ink drying is affected by acidity in the paper.

The Printability of Paper : Predetermining Printability

K. B. Latimer

Paper Market, July 1950, 16—18.

The quality and cost of a printed work are dependent on many factors, e.g. paper, ink, plates, presses, skill. For letterpress printing, paper should be smooth, resilient and accept ink readily without absorbing it. By testing surface smoothness with a Brush Surface Analyser and other devices, and comparing printing results, much has been learned of the range of smoothness required to get good coverage. Variations in the coating, etc. can improve ink receptivity. The calendering or ironing operation affects the smoothness of the sheets; the glaze or finish is largely obtained here and ink penetration controlled. It is also responsible for the final caliper obtained and can change the amount of resilience left in the paper. Moisture content is important: too little leads to a brittle quality, too much to the blistering of the sheets when they go through the ink driers. Experiments are being carried on continually on all these problems.

Printing and Paper in the '50's

George J. F. King

Paper Market, July 1950, 21.

Paper existed in about A.D. 150, but it was not until after 1450 that Gutenberg, Johann Fust, Peter Schoffer, Caxton and Aldus Manutius developed the art of printing. By 1550, printing presses were active in many parts of this country: John Oswen produced the famous New Testament at Worcester, John Cawood began to publish at the sign of the Holy Ghost in St. Paul's Churchyard, John Tisdale began to print at "Knight-Rider strete, nere to the Quenes Waredrop," etc. In 1650, a printing press was first established in Goteborg, Sweden. In 1750, John Baskerville began his type-founding experiments in Birmingham, William Bowyer, "the learned printer," won the Dijon prize with the first translation of Rousseau's *Paradoxical Oration on the Arts and Sciences*, and it was a record year for printing in Glasgow, due chiefly to the famous Scottish printer, Robert Foulis. In 1850, Thomas Nelson invented a rotary press, "with curved stereotype plates fixed on cylinders, and with a continuous web of paper," and in France, Gillot invented zincography as a substitute for woodcuts.

340

English Panorama in Print

Charles Rosner

Print. Rev., Summer 1950, XV: 53, 5—10. Illus.

Aldus' work reflects fifteenth century Venice, Bodoni's, eighteenth century Parma; Fournier, Didot, Garamond, Caslon and Baskerville are typical of their periods. Stanley Morison created Times Roman through a process of evolution: Oliver Simon has never designed an actual type, but his endeavours have created the Curwen Press school of English typography. The fundamental principles of English typography are determined by the strong tradition of English book design, characterised by proper spacing, leading, maximum legibility and well balanced margins. Moderation due to book tradition is just as evident in restraint of colours as in typography. "Good typographers have good manners."

(Examples are shown of various type designs).

341

The Evolution of Letterpress Printing

Paper Market, August 1950, 38.

Printing from movable type faces was invented by the Chinese and applied to parchment before paper was used for books. It was not until the fifteenth century that printing from movable type was rediscovered in Germany, and thence spread through Europe. William Ged of Edinburgh, a goldsmith, invented stereotype, the first work printed by this process being two editions of Sallust, Edinburgh, 1739. The use of stereotype casts resulted in more uniform and accurate printing at greatly reduced costs, as the original type was used for a larger number of stereotype plates and the plates could be stored for future use. Printers' antagonism and the use of worn type retarded the success of the invention and Ged died in 1749 without seeing its adoption. The development of stereotyping, especially as applied to newspapers, was based on the details he gave in his pamphlet introducing the Sallust edition, 1736.

342

Photo gelatine printing: Collotype

Lerner, H. H.

PSA J., 1950 *Annua.*, pp. 617—9 [D873/6006].

The introduction of the direct rotary press in the U.S.A. has made European collotype obsolete. The U.S. process also possesses the following further advantages: 1. The Vertical Coater which yields more uniform plate-coatings. 2. Water purifying systems such as ionic exchangers. 3. The superiority of American gelatine.

4. Precision atmospheric controls such as air-conditioning and humidity regulators. 5. Improved printing inks. 6. Research and advances in photographic techniques such as masking methods and superior photographic materials and equipment of great variety to suit every job.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, July 1950, Abstract No. 1238).

343

Notes on the Selection of Type for the Printing of Books

Berthold Wolpe

Print. Rev., Summer 1950, XV : 53, 28.

The golden rules of typography are based on long experience. The type face can convey something of the atmosphere of a book, e.g. a scientific book could well be set in Imprint or Times Roman, both clear and unobtrusive, with good numerals. Perpetua, by Eric Gill, based on his inscriptions in stone, a version of classical roman, is suitable for poetry or art. Some types must also suit the paper, e.g. Caslon Old Face needs to make a deep impression. Baskerville is more of an all-purpose type and does well on smooth paper. A long manuscript may go well in Fournier, an elegant though condensed type. Bell and Bodoni are both useful for books. Walbaum is suitable for Belles Lettres and art, Scotch Roman for fiction ; its masculine strength blends well with wood engraving. Plantin is not seen so much now ; its bold lines are suitable to art paper, litho work and photogravure. The Narrow Bembo italic is very effective in poetry. Centaur, based on Jenson's Roman, a noble book face, gives a look of distinction.

344

Historic Uses and Style of Drawing Provide Basic System for Learning to Identify Type

A. S. Lawson

Inland Pr., July 1950, 31—34. Illus.

Type classification may depend on two sources of information : (1) the letter form itself and the manner or style in which it is drawn, and (2) the historical precepts and uses of the letter. Oldstyle letter is drawn with the pen held at 45 degrees, while in the Modern letter the horizontal stroke is utilized. Transitional types have features of both old and new. Movable metal types, which first came into use in that part of Europe where MSS were lettered in a condensed gothic hand, followed the prevalent style. Blackletter includes Cloister Black, Goudy Text, American Text. In Italy, types followed the writing of the humanists, and a design between the blackletter and the free open-hand of the Italian scribes matured into the roman letter of Nicolas Jenson, from which most present-day romans

derive, with such copies as the Eusebius and Cloister series, Goudy's Italian Oldstyle and, to a certain extent, the Centaur type of Bruce Rogers. French Oldstyle types include Garamond and its modifications. Dutch-English Oldstyles include Janson and Caslon. Baskerville broke away from the Oldstyles and in 1757 produced a type which we now classify as Transitional, including also Scotch Roman and its variation, Caledonia. The Didot family in France produced extremely popular types which led to the Modern, especially Bodoni, Ultra Bodoni, Onyx, Corvinus, etc., The original Gothics inspired the Sans Serif group, including also Gill Sans, Vogue, Metro, Tempo and Spartan, all of which developed during the 20's and 30's of this century. Square Serif includes Beton, Stymie, and a group which "sports the Egyptian background of the face," Memphis, Cairo and Karnak. All these types have companion italics, but under the italics heading itself are the Scripts, Typo, Banker's, Commercial, Kaufmann and the Cursives, Lydian, Raleigh and Artscript. Decorative types are designed for some special purpose, e.g. Umbra, Orplid, Lilith, Modernistic.

(Examples of the main types are shown, also a drawing illustrating the influence of the pen upon Oldstyle, Transitional and Modern types).

345

The Baskerville Punches 1750—1950

John Dreyfus

Library, June 1950, Fifth Series, V : 1, 26—48. Illus.

Baskerville's punches were short lengths of steel, on one end of which letters were cut in relief. They were struck into bars of copper which were trimmed to form matrices for attachment to a mould. The types were manufactured by pouring metal into the mould. Baskerville's printing types, which closely followed the patterns taught by the English writing masters, had great influence on type design. He used a special ink of his own manufacture, introduced wove paper and a glazing apparatus, and built his own presses, intending to print only important works, e.g. his royal quarto edition of Virgil, 1757, and the edition of *Paradise Lost*, 1758. In 1758, he was appointed University Printer at Cambridge and in the same year, agreed to make a Greek type for Oxford. Though not well received in England, his work was widely admired on the Continent. Bodoni, Ibarra, and the Didots all showed his influence in their work. The Molini brothers commissioned from him an edition of *Orlando Furioso*, which appeared in 1773. In 1775, Baskerville died. Mrs. Baskerville continued the business until 1779, when, after prolonged negotiations, Caron de Beaumarchais purchased the whole equipment in the name of the Literary and Typographical Society. With these types he proposed to print a complete edition of Voltaire. Baskerville's success in printing had

been largely due to the precision of his presses, his special ink and the skill of his staff: now, however, due to accidents and staff negligence, the presses were replaced by less accurate ones, ordinary ink was used and more than three hundred of the punches were lost. The agreement that Baskerville types should be used for complete editions of important works only, was broken, and soon a great deal of matter was printed in France with Baskerville types. In 1790, the *Gazette Nationale* changed to Baskerville, and the Dépôt des Caractères de Baskerville was set up in Paris. In subsequent printing, many departures were made from the original types, inking was poor and composition slovenly. After Beaumarchais' death, all the Baskerville material was sold again, to Pierre Didot, and was left in due course to his son. After 1838 the types passed through the hands of several French type-founders, and in the early years of this century, interest was stimulated in the original punches by Bruce Rogers and by the numerous re-cuttings of the types brought out in the nineteen-twenties by type-founders and makers of type-setting machines. In England to-day, the versions of Baskerville's designs used for machine composition are among the most popular types and the merit of the original design as an extended letter is fully appreciated.

(Great detail is included, particularly of Beaumarchais' career, typographical and political).

346

Freethinker and Typefounder

Bowater Papers, 1950, No. 1, 41—44. Illus.

John Baskerville, 1706—1775, began his type-founding in 1750 with the aim of "producing and selling beautiful books." His Virgil, Milton and Bible were not a success: it took time for the greatness of his achievement to be recognised. Illustrations are shown of some of Baskerville's "ideas of perfection." In introducing smooth and even paper, he was able to initiate the practice of dispensing with the ornaments and woodcut embellishments upon which printers had largely relied for effect. He was the first to let type stand by itself: his type was supremely able to do this, and became increasingly popular as a display-face.

(Further biographical details are given).

347

New Composition Methods

Van Schoick, E.

Typographer, Winter, 1950, pp. 22—8.

The principles of the following composing machines are described: The Intertype Fotosetter, Rotofoto, Hadego Photo-composer; Lumitype, Lithotype, Justowriter, and the Vari-Typer.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1950, V: 6, Abstract No. 903).

348

Barton grows from one-man lettershop to local leadership

Doe, E. D.

Print. Mag., 1950, 74 (3), 51-4.

An account is given of the Barton Press, layouts being given of the ground floor, which houses the offset printing and platemaking departments, letter-shop and binding equipment, and receiving and shipping, and of the first floor which houses the offices, cylinder and job presses, machine and hand composing, art and Multigraph departments.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1950, V: 6, Abstract No. 863).

349

Technical Changes and Developments in Printing

Fishenden, R. B.

Mangng Print., 1950, 35 (411), 13, 15 (May).

Lecture delivered to the West of England Centre of the Printers' Managers and Overseers Association.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, June 1950, V: 6, Abstract No. 862).

350

Craft Bookbinding

F. C. Gould

Brit. Pr., Sept.-Oct. 1950, 31-2.

The craft bookbinder is one who binds individual books for individual customers; he is generally referred to as a miscellaneous binder. His work includes restoring valuable MSS, repairing old bindings, binding new work in an exquisite style, sentimental work of all kinds. He gives the greatest attention to all the details in every stage, e.g. the correct grain direction to machine-made papers, the strongest method of sewing, the working of the head band with coloured silks over a piece of vellum or leather, and gilt edges. The keynote is always construction, function, durability and balance, and all processes are largely by hand. Mass-produced books used in lending libraries break down after a few issues and need careful repair.

(Further details are given of binding operations).

351

Modern Bookbinding. Edition Binding : Casing-in

Charles Waters

Paper and Print, Summer 1950, XXIII : 2, 158—9. Photo.

The Murray and Smyth Standard machines and the Smyth New Style Casing-in Machine (photo shown) are the most used machines for casing-in. The books are pressed after casing.

(Details of the working of the machines are given).

352

Scale in Bookbinding

Bernard C. Middleton

Paper and Print, Summer 1950, XXIII : 2, 202—206.

In almost every process of binding, success must depend on two qualities—functional and aesthetic. Appropriate thickness of paper, grain direction, i.e. running up and down the book, give flexibility : sewing thread should be of adequate thickness, the weight of end-papers should be carefully judged. The “round” or “shape” should be less than the $\frac{1}{3}$ of a circle usually advocated in textbooks. Choice of boards should be determined by the thickness and or weight of the book in question, “squares,” for book edge protection, should not be unnecessarily big. The covering material should be chosen for its flexibility and thickness. Buckram may be used on large and heavy books, cloth, which varies considerably, should be carefully chosen ; spinal bands should not be so large as to restrict the opening of the book or stretch the cover harmfully.

353

Plastic Binding Machines

General Binding Corp.

Print. Equip. Engr., 1950, 80 (1), 43 (Apr.).

The Model 12 plastic binding equipment is designed for operation in the bindery or an office. The equipment, which will accommodate material up to 12 in. long, consists of a punching machine and a binding machine. The operation of the machine is described.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, July 1950, Abstract No. 1197).

354

A New Method of Binding

Leuchtenberger, W.

Buchgewerbe, 1950, 5 (5), 164—6 [In German].

Details are given of a new system of binding, designed to give school textbooks increased wear, but applicable to other types of books.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, August 1950, Abstract No. 1453).

355

Stitching Machines for Book-binding and like purposes

Book Machinery Co., Ltd. and Kitcat, A.J.

Brit. Pat. 638,809.

A stitching machine which is cheap and is simple to operate and is therefore suitable for moderate scale production is characterized by means for passing stitches through the work consisting of a number of needles carried by a rotary driven support which brings them successively into a common stitching position and urges them through the work, means being provided to feed the needles with thread or fine-gauge wire. The arrangement is such that all the needles act on a common track or length of the thread or fine-gauge wire and feed it through the work.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, August 1950, Abstract No. 1372).

356

The threadless binding of books and pamphlets

Ehlermann, H.

Schweiz. graph. Mitteilung., 1950, 69 (5), 237—8. [In German].

The characteristic of the Lumbeck process is the preliminary cutting of the back of the collated book, the application of pressure on both sides, followed by fanning out the leaves with the application of a synthetic resin emulsion and the subsequent heating of the finished glued back. The whole process stands or falls by the quality of the adhesive used.

(Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, July 1950, Abstract No. 1279).

357

Stitching mechanism for use with book-producing equipment

Crabtree, R. W. & Sons Ltd. and Burls, J. A. E.

Brit. Pat. 637, 101.

A device is claimed for regulating the interval in the formation of a lock-stitch.

[Quoted from *Printing Abstracts*, July 1950, Abstract No. 1190].

358

"Patent Applied For"

William S. Hudson

Lib. World, July 1950, LIII: 601, 3—4.

Publishers' casing deteriorated badly during the war, due to the use of inferior materials. Increasing attention has been paid to book jackets and the Cresset Press recently attempted to reproduce the

pictorial design on the book cover by a secret process apparently based on the use of plastics. This has not worn well in libraries, and an alternative has been offered which involves preservation of the book jackets until the book is bound, whereupon the significant portion is incorporated with the book cover by a "plastic" adhesive. This is claimed to be very durable.

359

British Lithography To-day

Peter Floud

Studio, Sept. 1950, CXL : 690, 65—72. Illus.

Lithography is the only one of the graphic arts really flourishing in Britain to-day. This is the direct result of the current public demand for colour: the black-and-white work is just as out of fashion as black-and-white etching and engraving. Lithography is the most direct of the graphic arts, employing the normal range of tools, pen, brush or chalk, familiar to every artist. Robert Mac Bryde and Robert Colquhoun are among the most prolific of the painter-lithographers. The work of other artists, Graham Sutherland, Duncan Grant, Vanessa Bell, John Piper, William Scott, Charles Mozley, Morris Kestelman, Eileen Mayo, etc. is briefly reviewed. The influence of Barnett Freedman is felt in book-illustration, book-jackets, etc.

(Examples of lithographs are reproduced).

360

Taking the Mystery out of Gravure

Peter A. Convente

Amer. Pr., May 1950, 26—7.

Photogravure is a photochemical method of intaglio etching on copper plates or cylinders from which impressions are printed by hand or by mechanical means. The etched recesses are so close together that in the printed impression the effect of continuous tone is obtained. Its advantages are quality of work, high printing speed and reduced costs of printing, which can be done on almost any paper; the work is dry when it comes off the machine, ready for the next operation; it is especially suitable for catalogue work, book illustration, illustrated magazines, etc. But, it takes longer to etch a single subject in photogravure than to make a block, mechanical duplication of cylinders is not possible and type matter printed in photogravure is not so sharp as letter-press.

(Further details of the process are given).

361

Picturesque Travel Illustrated

John Piper

Signature, 1950, New Series II, 3—19. Illus.

Reproductions are shown of graphic and typographical subjects from English, Welsh and Scottish travel books, accompanied by copious description. The early handbooks of Murray and Baedeker continued the principles of landscape observation of William Gilpin's *Tours*, with their oval aquatint plates. The topographical books of the following period followed much the same pattern as the regional and town guides, and their production is uniformly good. In the colour-plate books of the period, one of the intaglio methods, usually aquatint, was used for the full-page illustrations, giving richness of colour tone. Local guides had a high standard of production, clear type pages, adequate and effective binding, bold title-page designs, etc. In the cheaper, uncoloured, pre-Victorian guides, there is usually a copper engraved frontispiece, an engraved map and wood-engravings showing the influence of Bewick.

(Numerous examples are given, with details of their production).

THE BOOK TRADE

362

Intercourse in Books : Hindrances to the Free Flow of Literature

Sir Stanley Unwin

Can. Lib. Assn. Bull., July 1950, VII : 1, 24—6.

Since the war, most countries have imposed taxes on imported books, in addition to forms and formalities which create difficulties and even ill-will. In Great Britain, books are exempt from all taxation. Books from most of the sterling and soft currency areas can be freely imported under open general licence. Students in foreign countries, in particular, suffer from delays in obtaining textbooks and the impossibility of obtaining translations. Not all governments recognise the value of books as instruments of culture. Unfortunately, it is the more scholarly works that suffer most from any obstruction. Only tireless publicity will achieve the flow of literature.

363

Publishing in England

T.L.S., 25 August 1950, xxxviii.

Wide knowledge of cultural matters, technical knowledge of printing and binding and a good business head are necessary qualities for a publisher. English books are in greater demand to-day than

ever before, especially in the Far East and South America: nor is there any lessening in the supply of worthwhile literature. The majority of publishers, however, are suffering from serious shortage of capital, owing to increased costs, present inflationary tendencies, delays in all branches of production. Advertising is expensive and its results unpredictable. Reviews in reputable journals carry great weight and much depends on the publishers' representatives. Relations between author and publisher to-day are usually cordial.

364

Buchhandel und öffentliche Büchereien als Bundesgenossen

[The book trade and public libraries as confederates]

B. u. Bild., June/July 1950, II: 8, 608—9.

Two publishers give their views on the rehabilitation of the book trade in Germany. Interest in books increases, but purchasing power has declined. Proper provision of public libraries throughout the country would help to create a much larger reading public, some of whom would become book buyers.

W.B.

365

Book Notes from Germany

Bayard Quincy Morgan

Books Abroad, Spring 1950, XXIV: 2, 131—3.

Costs of equipment, materials and labour have increased. Books in Germany remain a luxury. German publishers used to operate mainly on a long-range plan, which led to the encouragement of new talent. Such a policy is no longer possible. Publishers are stripped of their capital reserves and must concentrate on books which will bring a quick return. To-day, neither poetry nor plays have a public; novels, biography and popular history are in demand. Translations supplement native fiction. Part of the writing energy of the German people is directed into periodical publications. The periodicals "boom" indicates a transition period, while the printed book reasserts itself. Germany seems low in first-class literary talent, which is not surprising. Publishers, authors and public are eagerly seeking to repair the situation.

366

Aktuelle Probleme im Schweizer Verlag und Buchhandel

[Present-day problems of the Swiss Publishing and Book Trade]

Fritz Hess

Nach. d. V. Sch. B., May-June 1950, No. 3, 57—66.

At the end of world war II, the Swiss publishing trade more than doubled, because of the drastic reduction in imports from neighbouring countries, especially Germany, whose book trade was almost

destroyed during the war. Switzerland became the only country that published and distributed books in the German language. To-day, however, Swiss publishers are faced with serious problems: Switzerland itself provides a market for its national literature, but more ambitious publishing activities can only be undertaken for an international market. The Swiss book export trade is facing increasing foreign competition. Publishers new to the trade are competing with the older professionals and the state, especially as a publisher of textbooks, has become a rival to private enterprise. Increasing numbers of book clubs cause difficulties. Mention is made of the plight of the Landesbibliothek, which has not enough staff to keep important bibliographical work up to date. A "free flow of books" is advocated.

U.W.

367

Book Notes from Switzerland

Eric Kessler

Books Abroad, Spring 1950, XXIV: 2, 134-5.

During the second world war, Switzerland was isolated not merely physically and politically, but culturally. As a result, publishers revalued the French, Italian and German classics. New editions came out during the war and were ready to send aboard with the peace. The Swiss National Exhibition of 1939 gave new impetus to book production. Swiss publishing began to flourish as it had done in the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries: complete critical editions of Swiss writers and scientists came out, popular editions of Swiss literature, school textbooks, scientific books, periodicals, the Swiss Encyclopaedia in seven volumes, etc. Of the 4,000 Swiss books published in 1945, 2,638 were in German, 991 in French, 88 in Italian.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS AND READERS

368

Publication by Learned Societies and University Presses

Henry M. Silver

A.C.L.S. Newsl., June 1950, I: 4, 1-7.

Both are publishing devices for the distribution of chosen books. Scholarly publishing is frequently done at a loss. The University press reduces costs by using University property, light, heat, etc. The Society has the support of its members. Publishing by a learned society is economical in operation, but its market is smaller: prices and discounts tend to be lower because there is not so much initial

outlay to be earned back, or the society may be able to put more of its own funds into the book. The majority of scholarly authors prefer to be published by a University Press, because of prestige wider distribution and advertisement, in bibliographies, trade, lists, libraries, etc. Relations between University presses and societies should be co-operative, not competitive: there is need for all of them. Societies are perhaps best fitted to specialise in the tools of research, bibliographies, indexes, etc., and the presses in the results of research, having a wider market.

369

Working Class Readers in Early Victorian England

Robert K. Webb

Engl. Hist. Rev., July 1950, LXV: 256, 333—351.

Estimates of the size of the nineteenth century reading public are hampered by the difficulty of obtaining precise standards. Reading could be learned in many varieties of schools: the pressure of the times, newspapers and improved forms of artificial lighting stimulated study. Criminal tables, testimonies of various kinds, etc. give statistics for literacy, which are possibly misleading. The literacy of certain occupational groups, agricultural, mining, handloom weavers, railway labour, industrial areas is examined; variations range from those due to geographical or economic position to the incidence of local charitable enterprise. Many people, able to read, rarely did so, but formed a potential audience. Of the 20%—40% remaining illiterate, the greater part belonged to the lowest society. The Educational Act of 1870 and its successors served to fill in the gaps, to level up the degrees of attainment. They contributed to the development of a reading habit and wider diffusion of knowledge.